INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 47— BOMBAY FRIDAY FEBRUARY 24 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928 Feb.			
28 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		16,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN$ ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		16,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA$ ..		20 837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA$ ..	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA* ..		10 986
16 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA ..		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

$EXTRA SAILING OF S. S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928 23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,882
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,883

P. & O. STRAITS, SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 9th March	YUBAYE MARU	Japan.
29th March	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia
24th April.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan
26th April.	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo, and Australia.
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
7th June Connecting	RAWALPINDI at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia
5th July Connecting	RAJPUTANA .. at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928 24th Feb.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
15th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
27th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
10th ,,	KHANDALLA..	East & South Africa.
10th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
21st Mar.	zELLORA ..	Mombassa.

zExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tamatsu Maru..	4646	20 Feb.	1 Mar.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	25 ,,	6 ,,
Osaka Maru ..	3741	25 ,,	10 ,,
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	1 March	15 ,,
Tasmania Maru..	4105	7 ,,	8 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 ,,	9 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	21st Mar.	1 April.
*Nado Maru ..	5898	30th ,,	13 ,,
Nagato Maru ..	5901	4th Apr.	6 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	19th Apr.	30 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	14 May.

*Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru..	14th Feb.	28th Feb.
Honolulu Maru.	24th ,,	8th Mar.
Shingo Maru ..	27th ,,	12th ,,
Indo Maru ..	10th March	22nd ,,
Shinnoh Maru..	13th ,,	25th ,,
Celebes Maru ..	26th ,,	10th April.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes :—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel, No. 22997.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Amritsar	Jullunder
Ambalia City	Jaranwalla	Okara (dist.)
Ambalia Cant	Jamma	Peshawar Can
Bombay	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhang	Patiala
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our client's instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos: 22044-24241.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,044

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

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Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year'	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

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Local. Mofussil. Foreign
Yearly Rs. 3|8 Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition [illegible] cribed for not less than [illegible]

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive the copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....
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Date of paper .....
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BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY.
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

[ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE:

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

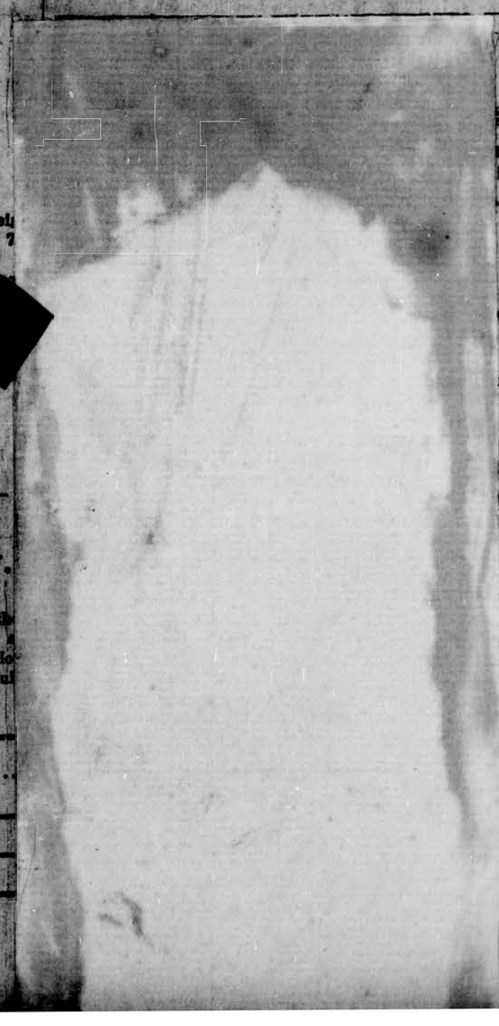
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs. 2,37,34,000		
	1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs.	59,08,000
	1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs.	94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000.
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.



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Li Street, Mazagon, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Gokak Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 15th March, 1928, at 5-0 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and audited statements of Account for the year ended December 31st 1927.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khattau, who retires from office under Article 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company but is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 27th to March 15th, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
[illegible] CAMPBELL
AND CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st February, 1928.

NOTE:—The dividend when sanctioned will be made payable, free of Income Tax, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay or Madras, on and after April 2nd to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 27th February 1928 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

29981

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORK.

THE EXHIBITION OF WORK by the students of the Sir J. J. School of Art in Painting, Modelling, Architecture and Applied Arts will be open to the public in the School premises on FRIDAY, the 24th February and SATURDAY, the 25th February, from 9-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

ADMISSION WILL BE FREE.

29987

TENDERS.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the work of clearing goods from the Docks and carting them to the different Municipal Depots will be received not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.), on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1928.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of a deposit of Re. 1 (non-returnable) by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information which may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Work.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 23rd February, 1928.

2996

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SAFE SECURITIES COMPANY, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1928 at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.)

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Liquidator

29991

THE BOMBAY INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.
Liquidator.

29992

THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RLY. CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RLY. CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

THE ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, advertised to be held on 22nd February, 1928, could not be held for want of quorum and is now adjourned to WEDNESDAY, the 29th February, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. and 5-0 p.m. (S.T.) respectively at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 315 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

For The Ambaji Taranga Lt. Rly. Co. Ltd.
In Vol. Liquidation,
G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator.

315, Hornby Road, Fort.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1928.

29989

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "INTABA" having arrived from Singapore via Jeddah, the consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for Delivery Orders without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within four days after the cargo has been discharged at No. F Shed, PRINCE'S DOCK. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or Warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claim for short delivery or damage should be sent to this office in duplicate within a fortnight after discharge from the steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained.

[illegible]MAZEE & CO.,
Agents.
[illegible]t, Fort.
Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. BOMANJI ARDESIR WADIA, PESTONJI ARDESIR WADIA and Bai PIROJBAI, widow of Jehangir Ardesir Wadia, all of Bombay, have agreed to sell portions of their land, bearing Final Plot Number 85 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle, free from all incumbrances whatsoever, to my clients.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, estate, property, claim or demand whatsoever, in, to, upon or in respect of the said Final Plot No. 85 of T. P. Scheme No. 3, or the land in lieu of which the said plot has been allotted to the Vendors under the said scheme, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Andheri, 22nd February, 1928.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.

29990

WANTED,

A PROFESSOR of modern European history at Patna College on a five years' contract on Rs. 1,000—100—1,400. Applicants should possess qualifications equivalent in standard to a first class honours degree of a British University and should have had experience in teaching advanced students. Applications should be submitted to the PRINCIPAL, Patna College, Patna, E. I. Railway, before the 15th of March, 1928.

H. LAMBERT,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction,
Bihar and Orissa.

Patna,
The 13th February, 1928.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of PARMANAND LUDHA of Porebunder, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant and a widower, residing at Porebunder, in Kathiawar District, outside the Bombay. ..... Deceased.

POPATLAL GOVINDJI LAKHANI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a landlord, residing at Hyshet Agiari Lane, without Fort of Bombay, the duly constituted attorney fo Lohana Valji Paramanand and Lo- Gokuldas Parmanand, of Porebunder (in Kathiawar District) sons of the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 16th day of February, 1928.

Messrs. DIVEKAR AND CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

30003

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE TUKOJI PAWAR STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

SHRIPAD MAHADEO VARDE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Pleader, residing at Girgaon, outside the Fort of Bombay and DEVJI KHETSI also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay, the joint Liquidators of the above Company ....Petitioners.

UPON reading the Petition of Shripad Mahadeo Varde and Devji Khetsi, the joint Liquidators abovenamed, declared on the 15th day of December, 1927, and Upon hearing Messrs. Pathare and Liladhar, Attorneys for the said Joint Liquidators I DO ORDER that the several persons named in the 2nd column of the Exhibit annexed to the said Petition and marked "F" do attend the sitting Judge in Chamber in the High Court of Bombay on FRIDAY, the 9th day of March, 1928, at 11-15 O'clock in the afternoon (S. T.) upon hearing of an application on the part of the said Joint Liquidators that the said several persons being contributories of the abovenamed Company may be ordered to pay to the said Shripad Mahadeo Varde and Devji Khetsi as such Joint Liquidators as aforesaid, at the Office of their attorneys Messrs. PATHARE & LILADHAR, 36, Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay, within 8 days from the service upon them respectively of the Order to be made thereon the several sums of moneys set opposite to their respective names in the 7th Column of the said Exhibit "F" being the amount due from the said several persons in respect of their contributions on the number of shares of the abovenamed Company set opposite to their respective names in the 3rd Column of the said Exhibit and that the said several persons may be ordered to pay costs of the Summons, the said application and the Order to be made thereon AND I DO FURTHER ORDER that the said Joint Liquidators be and they are hereby given Liberty to serve the summons upon the said several persons by forwarding by Registered post to each of them a copy of this summons containing at the foot thereof the entry relating to him in the said Exhibit certified by the said Joint Liquidators' attorneys to be a true copy thereof at his respective address as mentioned against his name in the 7th Column of the said Exhibit and publishing this summons once in the "Bombay Chronicle" and Gujrati Translation thereof in the "Sanj Vartman" and Marathi Translation thereof in the "Nava Kal".

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1928.

(Sd.) J. D. DAVAR.

(Sd.) PATHARE & LILADHAR,
Joint Liquidators' Attorneys.

Serial No.	Name	No. of Shares.	Allotment.	1st.	2nd.	Contribution due.	Further Interest

We hereby certify that the above is the true copy of the summons and the entry referred therein.

PATHARE & LILADHAR,
The Joint Liquidators' Attorneys.

29985

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 141 of 1928.

Re: RATANSEY VASANJI, a firm, carrying on business in Sugar at Khand Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay:....
Adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order of adjudication made herein on the 24th day of January, 1928, against the abovenamed insolvents has been this day annulled. .....

Dated this 21st day of February, 1928.

MADHAVJI AND CO.,
for Ratansey Vasanji, a firm.

30002

LEGAL NOTICES:

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2500 of 1927.

(1) CHUNILAL CHHABILDAS MASTER and (2) NAGINDAS TRIBHOVANDAS MASTER
..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) JAGANNATH GANGARAM PULEE, (2) DATTATRAYA GANGARAM PULEE, (3) GANGARAM AMBAJI PULEE, a minor by his guardian-ad-litem Mr. C. L. Adhiya, (4) SAIBOO JAGANNATH PULEE, a minor by his guardian-ad-litem Mr. C. L. Adhiya, and (5) THE BANK OF BARODA, LTD. ..... Defendants.

To,
1. JAGANNATH GANGARAM PULEE, Esq.
2. DATTATRAYA GANGARAM PULEE, Esq.
The 1st and 2nd Defendants abovenamed.

THE PLAINTIFFS have filed the above suit against you and the other Defendants abovenamed praying that you may be ordered and decreed to pay to the 2nd Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 51,387-7-0 with interest on Rs. 41,497-4-0 at 9 per cent. per annum from the 9th day of December, 1927, till payment and costs of this suit and further interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum till payment and for a declaration that the properties described in Exs. A B and F annexed to the plaint herein have been equitably mortgaged to the 2nd Plaintiff and are charged with the payment of the amounts mentioned above and for sale of the said property in default of the Defendants 1 to 4 paying the said amounts and for application of the sale proceeds towards the 2nd Plaintiffs claim and for a personal decree against the Defendants 1 to 4 for the balance of the decretal amount.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 14th day of March, 1928, (which date is fixed for final disposal of the suit) at eleven o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon in person or by an advocate with all your witnesses and documents and take notice that in default of your appearance on the said day, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

The 17th day of January, 1928.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

29998

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1755 OF 1927.

Re: DAMJI LAKHAMSEY, KHIMJI SHAMJI and MALSI GANGAJAR, all carrying on business at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the name of Navichandra Damji and Co.
..... Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: VIRAM LUDHA & CO., a firm ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed DAMJI LAKHAMSY, KHIMJI SHAMJI and MALSEY GANGAJAR have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1927.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

30001

It may seem funny to some people that the stronger we get the more loudly we proclaim the inability of the

Bombay Chronicle

To cover the greater Bombay area alone .... no one paper can do a job like that in a big market, so why hoax the public.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND ARTISTIC FURNITURE ON SUNDAY, THE 11TH MARCH, 1928, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT BANDRA, LANDS END, ABOVE MR. N. H. MOOS BUNGALOW.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by public auction at the above place and time, richly made household black-wood furniture, carpets, a gramophone, drawing room suites, dining table and chairs, side-boards, silver and book cases, large and small writing tables, reclining sofas, single iron and brass bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, plated and silver ware, pictures, brass ornaments, table fans, drawing room cabinets, crockery and glassware, cloth cup boards, hat stands, cooking utensils, dumb-waiters, rich dinner sets, stove, etc.

Property of a European Gentleman proceeding Home.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC FURNITURE, ON SUNDAY, THE 1ST APRIL, 1928, AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.), AT "THE CAIRN", CUMBALLA HILL, ALTAMOUNT ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the above address and time, very valuable, rich and artistic made household furniture, bed-room suite complete painted flat grey, made by John Roberts, dining-room suite complete, Jacobean style, made by John Roberts, Bechstein, Baby Grand Piano, drawing-room, bed-room and other furniture, etc.

Property of Major G. C. Richardson, D. S. O. M. C.

The catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO OWNERS OF LITHO PRESSES OF BOMBAY AND MOFUSSIL, SAW MILL OWNERS, AND FRAME MAKERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell in suitable lots by public auction on SUNDAY, the 26th day of February, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Hate" Lithe Press, situate at Sankli Street, Byculla, the remaining machineries etc., of the said Press comprising oil engine by Ruston Proctor, Paper cutitng machine of Carl Crause brarr, new paper driven 30 ins. hair belting, cameras with accessories, saw mill and frame making Machineries such as circular saw machine, bend saw machine with saws, drilling machine cutting machine, plane machine, platform scale, cases of die and tape, Litho Papers, Press furniture, shelves, tables, chairs, clocks Milner's safe, printed lables, pictures, machinery parts, iron scraps and other goods pertaining to Press.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

BROADCASTING.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

See the next issue of the
INDIAN RADIO TIMES
Inside Back Cover.

INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY, LD.

PIONEERS OF WIRELESS IN INDIA and Sole Agents for some of the World's Leading Manufacturers of Wireless Apparatus.

P.O Box 371. BOMBAY. P. O. Box 1213, CALCUTTA. P.O. Box 221 KARACHI

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CLASSIFIELD ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Temporarily, a competent DRAFTSMAN of at least fourth year standard of Bombay School of Art, having at least three years' experience in an Architect's office, salary Rs. 75. Apply Box No. 2107, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R 738

WANTED.—A respectable, SOCIAL and SOBER LADY, either English or Indian Christian, B.T., or F.A., trained, to work as Inspectress of schools, and Secretary as well in a noble family in India. Preference will be given to one knowing Urdoo and having experience of public affairs. Apply to Box. No. 2104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 29980.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 18 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir

F R29309

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

'Bombay Chronicle,'

Old Custom House Road, Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.

O R688

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.

Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.

CHARGES:—Rs 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).

Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LIONS FAT, absolutely guaranteed PURE and FRESH, Price Rupees Twenty two per pound delivered immediately Thomas Cook, Bombay. Apply ABDUL WAHID, Dealer in Wild Animals, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

N 29946

KAKOMI DURRIES

Infinitely superior to the Bazaar made article. Will last for years. In shades to suit your furnishing scheme. From Rs. 2|3|- per square yard. Particulars on request.

KAKOMI SERVANTS CLOTHING.

Make your Servants Clothing of Kakomi Drill, or let us make them for you. You get better service from Kakomi Materials. Coloured Drills from As. 10|- per yard. Ready made clothing. Achkans from Rs. 4|2|- each. Pyjamas from Rs. 1|12|- per pair, made from White Drill.

KAKOMI BED LINEN.

Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.

Can be depended on for many years reliable service. Table Cloths in four patterns. Size from 2 yards by 2 yards. Prices from Rs. 3|6|- Serviettes to match. Size 24" x 24" Rs. 4|8|- per doz. The best value in India. Send for samples.

KAKOMI STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Will give every satisfaction in wash and wear. In mauve blue and black stripes. 31" wide As. 9|6 per yard. Patterns on request.

KAKOMI PYJAMAS.

For service and comfort. White Twill Rs. 4|12|- per Suit, Rs. 28|- per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5|12|- per Suit; Rs. 34|- per half dozen. Send for prices and samples of the full range of materials.

KAKOMI KHAKI SHORTS.

Extraordinary value. Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required). Waist up to 36" — from Rs. 3|6|- per pair.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.

K. 1.

WANTED

WANTED—Secondhand DYEING JIGS and a HYDROEXTRACTOR. Send full particulars including lowest prices expected to Box No. 2106, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"

N 29942

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING.

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986.

AMUSEMENTS.

Please take Note of TO-MORROW

COMMENCING FROM NEXT SATURDAY 25TH INST.

Saurastra Film Co.'s Social Production

LOVE & ROMANCE

Beautiful Scenery, Fine Acting, Extraordinary Story Full of Stunts and Appealing Actions.

Come to-morrow & avail of the opportunity

AT

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE.

NEXT SATURDAY: GUJARAT STUDIO'S NEW PICTURE PADMALATA

Coming Shortly—Krishna Comic Picture "INDULAL ADVOCATE"

TO-NIGHT—LAST DAY—KRISHNA'S POPULAR PRODUCTION

CHANDRAHAS WITH STAGE DANCE

COME AND SEE TO-NIGHT

SHORTLY COMING ! SHORTLY COMING !!

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

Under the Patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda will begin its Bombay Season at the

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE (Grant Road)

From the 3rd March 1928.

Special Attraction of the Season :—

Mr. Ganpatrao Bodas, the celebrated actor who has joined the Company will appear in his various Popular Parts :

New Play ! "VIDHILIKHIT" New Play !!

(A COMEDY in 3 Acts by Mr. V. S. DESAI, B. A., LL.B.) will be staged very shortly.

MANAGER.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY, 6 and 9-30 P. M.

The Picture that no language can do justice to

THE BIG PARADE

Story of a Soldier boy on Active service, and of a Girl who made him forget the Grim reality of war.

Featuring the GREAT STARS

JOHN GILBERT

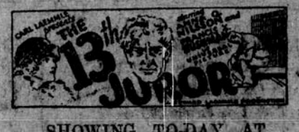
and

RENEE ADOREE

Augmented Orchestra and Stage effects.

Booking at the Theatre.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.



SHOWING TO-DAY AT

Universal Picture House

CINEMA PRECIOUS—Lamington Road) at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.

THE

Capitol

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 and 10 P. M.

IVOR NOVELLO

In the mighty sequel to "THE RAT"

THE TRIUMPH OF THE RAT

also

DREAM FANTASTIQUE

by

EL RADIANTS

TO-MORROW

LILI DAMITA

In the story of Scintillating Brilliance

THE GOLDEN BUTTERFLY

English Story adapted from the book by P. G. WODEHOUSE.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

Continues for the 2nd Week Kohinoor's Classic of the Screen

THE SHEPHERD KING

THE SHEPHERD KING

THE SHEPHERD KING

featuring

RAJA SANDOW & YECBAL

Intrigue ! Love ! Stolen Moments and Amid it all one beautiful girl and a man fighting for Love

DAILY at 5—7—9 & 11 P. M.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL & CO.)

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Since we wrote a week ago the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

	May.	July	Dec.
New York 15/2/28	18.05	18.13	17.97
Do 21/2/28	18.23	18.27	18.09
	+.18	+.14	+.12
	May.	July.	Jany.
Liverpool 15/2/28	9.59	9.56	9.39
Do 22/2/28	9.81	9.78	9.55
	+.22	+.22	+.16

A week of small fluctuations has resulted in the above small advances. The undertone has been good and a further small advance is likely. Until more is known about the acreage for the next crop we shall probably continue to have small fluctuations. The trade apparently has made up its mind that scale down purchases are advisable, but are not prepared to follow an advance as this is likely to lead to a large acreage increase, which would tend to shake confidence in values. In the meantime we can only advise purchases in easy markets for small profits.

The local market has also been steady and our quotations have been advanced about Rupee ten per Candy. There has been more enquiry from the Far East and some business has resulted. The enquiry from Europe has been moderate. Conditions in the local Textile Industry are no better but local Millowners have been more inclined to secure a portion of their future requirements in the belief that present prices are reasonably safe. Caution however is necessary for while the market appears to have a good undertone there is little evidence of any real revival of trade. A long interest is being accumulated and should the demand for cotton goods not improve pessimism would soon develop and be followed by much hedge selling.

Consequently we are of the opinion that holders of actual cotton should take advantage of the present steady market, to liquidate part of their holdings.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 22.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.32-7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12
T.T. Brussels on London	35.03
T.T. Madrid on London	28.75
T.T. Milan on London	92.07
T.T. Berne on London	25.35
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.62

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 22.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Feb.|March shipment paid £8-15-0.
Castorseed Bombay:—
Feb.|March shipment sellers £17-7-6
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
Feb.|March shipment paid £18-0-0.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 22.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Feb.|March shipment buyers £17-7-6.
Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
April|May shipment sellers £17-5-0.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Afloat to Hull paid £15-5-0.
Linseed Bombay: ton:—
Feb.|March shipment value £17-15-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 22.

Linseed Oil naked London, cwt:—
March|April delivery sellers 27|10-1|2.
Linseed Oil naked London, cwt:—
May|Aug. delivery paid & buyers 28|0.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 22.

July|Sept. per cwt. 14|6-1|4.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb:—
February shipment sellers 48|9.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb.—
February shipment sellers 48|3.
Wheat South Australian:—
March shipment paid 50|9.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
May|Aug shipment buyers 50|.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 22.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25. C and F Calcutta:—
Feb.|March per cwt. 14.
July|Sept per cwt. 14|4-1|2.
C and F Bombay:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 14|5-1|2.
C and F Karachi:—

INDIAN MERCHANTS IN BRITAIN.

TRIBUTE TO THEIR HONESTY.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Addressing the new Indian Chamber of Commerce, Sir Atul Chatterjee welcomed its formation; for, while the great majority of Indian merchants in Great Britain carried on business in strictest honesty, there was always the danger of some not maintaining the fair name of India and in dealing with the defaulter, the Chamber would be very useful. It would also be able to control the quality of Indian produce marketed in Britain.

The Chairman said that within a few weeks, membership of the Chamber, had risen to thirty-one and assured all concerned that political activities would be rigorously excluded from the Chamber which would co-operate with all other bodies. Representatives of the British Board of Trade assured the Chamber of assistance of the Board where and when possible.—Reuter.

METAL WORKER'S STRIKE

RESUMPTION RECOMMENDED

END OF TROUBLE?

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Berlin.—The delegates of metal-workers who are on strike, have recommended resumption on Friday. The dispute is, therefore, considered as ended.—Reuter.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

GROWTH OF BULLISH SENTIMENT

BOMBAY, Feb. 23.

The weekly market report issued by Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. to-day reads as under:—

America:—

The market has continued under short covering and trade buying with occasional long liquidation during the past week with a nett rise of 14 points in the quotation of New York July contract.

The main feature responsible for the steady growth of bullish sentiment has probably been the increasing trade demand with improvement in Dry Goods market. This movement with somewhat unfavourable reports about the outlook of the new crop, from West Texas and Oklahoma, induced short covering and scattered buying.

Despite reports of large curtailment in the consumption of American mills, the total figures of 36,25,000 bales for the first six months proves the ability of the absorbing capacity of the consuming centres. Lancashire trade shows signs of improvement and the renewal of negotiations between Master Spinners and Operatives, indicates peaceful settlement of the proposal of a reduction of 12 1|2 per cent. of the wages and increasing working hours from 48 to 52 1|2 per week. Reports from the Continent show maintenance of the steady progress owing to stabilization of exchanges. All indications point to a fairly large need of cotton, adding further strength to the strong statistical position which has recently drawn the attention of operators, with sufficient volume of buying power to absorb any offerings.

With regard to the new crop outlook nothing reliable can be said at this period. There is a general belief that the acreage will undoubtedly increase and the use of commercial fertilizers will be more than last year. Large number of weevils are said to have been killed by cold weather after the Government Report which showed hibernation was heavier than past several seasons. There had been occasional rain in sections of West Texas and Oklahoma, where drought still continues. Thus development of adverse factor is bound to induce considerable buying power.

While chances do not favour any material rise in the near future, we think it safe to have a constructive account for moderate profits.

Bombay:—

Trading in the local market was rather uninteresting during the early part of the week owing to long liquidation, but soon developed in a healthy market with a nett rise of Rs. 7 in Broach April-May hedge contract which is quoted to-day at Rs. 367-8-0.

The export demand shows signs of improvement and a fair business has been done for China. Enquiry from the Continental Spinners is broadening, but only little business is booked. Japan, the best buyer of Indian cotton, which passed through financial crisis during the past year is gradually recovering, and as soon as the result of the general election is out, the diverted attention will be restored to business.

As stated in our past reports, the supply of nice cotton is increasingly drawing the attention of consumers and demand of Broach style shows an excellent proposition with a possibility of ready sale of the entire crop. Ahmedabad mills have started buying and other would be purchasers will soon invade Broach District.

We continue to believe in higher prices and advise buying in easier markets securing moderate profits as they accrue.

THE

BOMBAY LIFE

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For Particulars please write to—

S. H. CARDMASTER,

Manager,

73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 22.

The New York and New Orleans Cotton Markets were closed to-day.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, Feb. 23.	
F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 21-2-28	6938000	10644000
,, Yesterday do	16000	50000
Exports to date do	4898000	7430000
Stock at Ports 17-2-28	2223000	2764000
,, Interior Towns do	1049000	1304000
,, Liverpool 17-2-28	84100	1313000
Visible Supply 17.2-28	5313000	6926000
Quantity in Sight do	11565000	15320000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 22.

	£
Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	21-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	132-1/2
P & O Banking Corporation	9-1/2
National Bank	53
Eastern Bank	7
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	88-7/8
Conversion Loan	77-1/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	61-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	71-3/8
Consols	55-5/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	101-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	92-5/8

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 22.

Sellers

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. spot:

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

B C RATES:—
T T 1|5 29|32
D D 1|5 15|16.

LONDON:—
Bank's Selling T T 1|5 15|16 to Mar.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 31|32
Bank's Selling T T 1|5 29|32 to Apr.
Bank's Selling T T 1|5-7|8 May. Monsoon
Bank's buying T T 1|6.
Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|32.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|4 Fd.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 7|32 15th March

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T274-1|2.
Bank's buying T T 273.
Bank's buying D D 272.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 268.

PARIS:
Bank's selling D D 915.
Bank's buying D D 940
Bank's buying 3 Mos 955.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128 3|4.
Bank's buying 60 Days 125-3/4.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137-1|4.

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 115.

SINGAPORE
Bank's selling D D 156 1-4.

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90-1|2.

CROSS RATES:—
New York|London 4.87 3|3 21st inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7 3|16 23rd inst.
London|Japan 1|11 1|8 22nd inst.
London|Paris 124.00 22nd inst.
London|Belgium 35.05 22nd inst.
London|Switzerland 25.34 22nd inst.
London|Italy 92.05 22nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Firm.
Gold 22nd inst. £4.4.11 1|2. 21st inst. £4.4.11 1|2.
Silver London Ready 22nd inst. 26 1|4. 21st inst. 26 3|16.
Silver London Forward 22nd inst. 26 5|16 21st inst. 26 1|4.
Silver New York Ready 22nd inst. Closed. 21st inst. 57 1|2.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 22nd inst. 4 5|32 per cent. 21st inst. 4 5|32 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 22nd inst. 4 5|32 p.c. 21st inst. 4 5|32 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 per cent.
Money: Inter Bank Call 6 1|4 per cent. 3 mos. 5 1|2 per cent. 6 mos. 5 per cent. 12 mos. 4 1|2 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

3 months 4-5/32 p.c.
6 months 4-5/32 p.c.
Money Call 6-6-1|4 p.c.
One Month 5-1|2 p.c.
Three Months 5 p.c
Six months 4-1|2 p.c.
Twelve Months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 p.c.

LIVERPOOL.

CONTINENTAL BUYING—MANCHESTER REPORTS BETTER—GOOD SPOT DEMAND—SALES 8,000 BALES—FUTURES UNCHANGED TO 4 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, Feb. 22.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a decline of 5 points, but soon improved on Continental buying. Reports from Manchester showed better business which influenced good demand for Spot cotton and fixing of Call sales. The improvement was maintained throughout the session and futures closed 4 points higher for near months and unchanged for distant deliveries. Spot sales amounted 8,000 bales and Middling American prices closed unchanged at 10.37d. per lb.

Empire futures advanced 3 points, March closed at 9.92 and May 9.84.

Egyptians ruled steady and closed unchanged to 2 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

The Liverpool market continues to show strength, and there are signs of a general improvement in trade. The Joint Cotton Conference of Spinners and operatives' leaders has been postponed till the 27th instant, but the outlook is much more hopeful, and points to a compromise being reached. Whilst prices may ease somewhat in the near future, we do not look for any material decline, and advise purchases now and on any set-backs.

Ready Cotton Market:—It is believed Japanese have not bought sufficient cotton this year compared to their usual requirements and with the coming new Government in Japan, financial conditions are expected to improve. Chinese political situation is generally improving, and a demand should spring up from this quarter.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"A better demand of goods continues. Mere sales for India and China. A better demand of yarns." (Cable from Manchester.)

Weld and Co.:—"Weather is warmer, general rains in Texas, light to moderate in Western Texas."

"Spot basis strongly advancing. Slight improvement in Textile."

Patel Bros.:—(1) Some Continental buying-trade fixing call sales; little cotton for sale. Better spot demand.

(2) Manchester reports read better.

Langley and Co.:—Trade buying. Offerings small.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 22. Opening	Closing
February		9.84 plus .03
March	9.79	9.85 plus .04
April		9.81 plus .04
May	9.76	9.81 plus .03
June		9.77 plus .02
July	9.73	9.78 plus .03
August		9.70 plus .03
September		9.66 plus .01
October	9.55	9.59 plus .00
November		9.55 plus .00
December		9.56 plus .00
January	9.52	9.55 plus .00
February		9.55 plus .00
Middling Spot		10.37 plus .00

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 22.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 22.

Scinde Fully Good	7.65
Scinde Fine	7.85
Scinde Superfine	8.05
Bengal Good	7.45
Bengal Fully Good	7.65
Bengal Fine	7.85
Oomra Good	8.10
Oomra Fully Good	8.35
Oomra Fine	8.60
Broach Fully Good	9.10
Broach Fine	9.35
Broach Superfine	9.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 22.

February	17.12 plus .02
March	17.22 plus .02
April	17.22 plus .02
May	17.35 plus .02
June	17.35 plus .02
July	17.45 plus .02
August	17.45 plus .02
September	17.44 plus .02
October	17.61
November	17.55
December	17.52
January	17.47
February	17.47
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	17.90

BOMBAY.

BULLISH PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES—FIRM BUYING—LIVERPOOL LOWER—LONG LIQUIDATION.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Following firmness of Liverpool market, the forward market opened at Rs. 366 for Broach A.-M. delivery and improved to Rs. 368-4 on private bullish expectation of Indian cotton crop. At this level there was some profit-taking and prices after declining to Rs 366-8 again improved to Rs. 367-8. Liverpool opened quiet and quotations at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F G M G Broach A.-M. 367.
F G M G Broach J.-A. 370.
F G M G Bengal March 310-8.
F G M G Bengal May 310-8.
Fine M G Oomra March 341.
Fine M G Oomra May 339.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Private estimates from Calcutta for the Indian Cotton crop range from 5370 to 5460 thousand bales. Liverpool should 3 to 4 points decline in later cables. The forward market opened at Rs. 366|4 and declined to Rs. 365|8 on long liquidation. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F. G. M G. Broach A-M.	365|12.
F. G. M. G. J-A.	368|12.
F. G M. G. Bengal Mar.	308
F. G. M. G. May	308|8
Fine M. G. Oomra Mar.	340|12.
Fine M. G. Omora May.	338|8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

February	214-80 plus 2-10.
May	221-60 plus 1-30.
August	225-20 plus 0-30.

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Bengal 308 March.
Bengal 308 May.
Broach 366 A/M.
Broach 309 J/A.
Oomra 341 March.
Oomra 340 May.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	329	322	315	308	306
S P.	327	320	313	306	298
Rajputana	329	322	315	308	300
Panjab American	423	416	409		
Oomra	353	346	339	329	
C P No. 1	383	376	369	359	
C P No. 2	368	361	354	344	
Khandesh	341	331	321	311	
Muthia		326	316	302	

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	3,878	212,138	290,040
Central India	3,730	193,785	285,938
Barsi and Nagar	1,955	206,004	158,586
Hyderabad-Gaorani	701	84,654	58,432
Berar	4,569	426,748	449,771
Central Provinces	2,111	184,246	169,628
Total Oomras	16,944	1,307,575	1,327,395
Dholera	346	66,065	62,902
N.-W. Provinces		60,559	51,677
Rajputana	298	27,731	26,183
Sind-Punjab	2,209	115,677	82,009
Broach		2,615	4,207
Coompta & Dharwar	74	4,050	21,195
Westerns-Northerns	49	3,946	9,509
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	19	8,037	4,626
Persian	57	3,351	3,016
American	1,296	23,389	85,606
Egyptian & African	600	11,737	22,583
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	2	66	59
Total	21,894	1,624,798	1,701,355

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 16th Feb.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	797	302,071	141,951
Japan & China	1,200	429,800	691,529
Coast Ports		13,867	7,269
Up-country by Rail		44,011	47,641
Afloat in harbour for Europe.			
China & Japan		13,752	43,233
Total	4,997	803,501	841,623

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Ready
Red leafy

	Delivery Contract March
Bengal Superfine	315/20
Bengal Fine	315 +6
Bengal F. G.	305
Sindh-Punjab Fine	315
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	305
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	363/65
Nagpur Fine	363/65 +25
Yeotmal Fine	355/58
Arvi Fine	355/58 +15
Amraoti Fine	343/45
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	340/43 +1
Mulkapur Fine	333/35
Khandesh Fine	325/27 —10
Muthia F.G.	—26/7
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	375
Purna F.G.G.S.	345
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	
Indore/Ujjain Fine	360
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	340
Broach F.G.	April
Broach Fine	+17 +15
Cambodia	465
Miraj/Sangli	405
	May
Compta Good	410 +32/3 +28
Dholera	+ 3
Kadi/Viramgam	+ 6

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

200 G Y Kesha C P 1 356
100 G Dossa & Co. Bengal 314 1/2
100 Forbes & Co. Veraval 303
100 Japan T & Co. Jalna 325
200 Japan T & Co. Ahmednagar 324
100 Volkart Bros. Jalna 275
100 Volkart Bros. Ahmednagar 290
100 H Rambhagat Jalna 314
100 Tata & Co. Indore 330
100 B Karshandas Akola 346
100 Prehlad Mill Ujjain 330
100 Toyomankwa Khandesh 310
100 Bombay & Co. Murtizapur 341
100 Bombay & Co. Khamgaon 357

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Limited.

Bomby, Feb. 23.

GOLD.

Ready	21 7 6
Falguna	21 7 6
Chitra	21 8 3
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96, 97, 98, 99	21 7 6
National City	21 9 6

SILVER.

Ready	60 0 0
London Ready	26-1/4
Forward	26-5/16
London—Shanghai.	
Opening	2 7-1/4
Closing	2 7-5/16
New York Cents	Closed

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Falguna	59/14/0	60/0/0	59/14/0	59/14/0
Chaitra	59/15/0	60/1/0	59/15/0	59/15/0

Tone of London Market:—Steady, India bought. China sold. China was a buyer at lower rate. Market has a more steady appearance.

Double Options Premium:—

Fagan	0 8 0
Chitra	0 15 0

Local Market:—The local market presented firm tone since yesterday as the demand for ready bars is improved to 275 Bars daily. Shorts were covering freely and scattered buying hardened price of Fagan to Rs. 60/. At this level there was some profit taking and the market closed quiet but steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 22nd inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,949
Linseed	2,386
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	929
Gingellyseeds	5,739
Groundnuts	23,767
Castorseed	5,087
Rice	99,714
Myrabollams	10,466
Cottonseed	13,720
Cram	4,953
Joowar	341
Barley	212
Bajree	1,007
Coal	1,678 tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 49/1, Highet 49/4/6, Closing 49/4.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 4/11, Closing 4/11.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 58/, Highest 58/9, Closing 58/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 59/4, Highest 59/9, Closing 59/6/6.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 2 As. per cwt. in yesterday's closing Price-levels. Our Forward Market, has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop, of about 1 to 3 Annas per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/12 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Quidh Rs. 8/10-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment January Rs. 8/10 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Feb/March Rs. 8/13 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. July/Aug/Sept. Rs. 9/6 per cwt. FBH.
Jamnagar C.I.F.:— January Rs. 8/12 per cwt FBH.
Feb/March Rs. 8/15 per cwt FBH.
July/Aug/Sept. Rs. 9/6 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Weak.

STOCKS AND SHARES

BULL SUPPORT AND COVERING

RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE;

Bombay, Feb. 23.

MILL SHARES.

With the commencement of business for the next settlement, there was better feeling, Bulls supported the market and nervous shorts were seen covering. There was good demand for Fazal, Pearl and Dyeing. There was steady improvements in the prices and Dyeing after opening at Rs. 955|- improved to Rs. 958|8 Fazal improved Rs. 2|- and closed at Rs. 897|8-. The premiums for the next settlement is rather high.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rumours of the abolition of Supper Tax in the coming budget influenced firm buying of Tata Iron shares. Deferred opened at an even price of Rs. 300|- but improved to Rs. 310|-. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 83-2 and ruled firm closing at Rs. 84|8-. The quotation for next settlement is said to be Rs. 3|12 hgher. On continued demand Hydros registered an improvements of Rs. 8|12 and closed at Rs. 1143|12 on unfounded news of splitting these share. Indian cement also met increased support. Alcock ruled steady. There was good demand for Tata Iron second pref. shares and closed at Rs. 997|-. There was fairly good enquiry for scindia shares. India Bank is in good request.

SECURITIES.

The weekly statements of the Imperial Bank showed an increase of Rs. 166 lacs in cash balance which now stands at Rs. 123,300,000. There was only small business in Government papers an prices were rather quiet. Bank Rate now stands at 7 per cent.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Paid up.	Closing rates.
100 Ahmed, Advance	395
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	317|8
200 Bombay Dyeing	958|12
250 Bradbury	270
100 Century	466|4
100 Colaba Land	145
500 Central India P.	485
100 Coorla	172|8
100 Crescent	190
250 Currim	260
500 David	260
250 Dawn	650
200 Edward Sassoon	107-8
10 S. D. Sassoon	0-13-6
100 Elphinstone	16
250 Fazulbhoy	897|8
50 Finlay	140 x-d.
1000 F. Petit	500
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	138|12
100 Indian Bleaching	302|8
100 Indore Malwa	362|8
100 Jamshed Mfg.	47|8
50 Kastoorchand	25
100 Khatau	97|8
100 Kohinoor	293|12
1000 Luxmi Cotton	6800
100 Madhavrao Sed.	4
1000 Morarji	2050
500 Mathradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1600
100 Meyer Sassoon	82|8
1000 Morarji	2030
200 New Great	317|8
10 New City	115
250 Pabaney	291-4
200 Pearl	606|4
100 Phoenix	422|8
10 Premier	13
1000 Sholapur	7850
250 Simplex	210
50 Swan	145 x.d.
100 Swadeshi	531-4
500 Tata Mill	82|8
500 Vishnu Cotton	3050

BANKS.

125 Imperial	1470
125 Imperial	358|12
50 India	97|3
25 Baroda	92|8
25 Central	26|2
25 Eastern	98|8
£12 1/2 National Bank	£50

RAILWAYS.

500 Ah. Prantij	915
Amritsar Patti	243
1| Cen. Prov. Rly.	99|8
100 Dhond Baramati	102
100 Guzerat Rly.	92|8
100 Hoshiarpur	99
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandra Bhon	77 x.d.
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99
100 Sialkote	105
100 Sindh Lt. Rly	140
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	225

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	119
100 Andhra Valley	787|8
100 Alcock	397|8
125 B. Burma	857|8
10 B Burma No. 1	305
10 Br. India Insurance	8|8
8sh. Bt. Burma Pet.	5|5
50 B. Tramway	157|8
50 B. Tramway Pref	68
200 Bombay Steam	293|12
50 Bombay Telephone	51
10 Bundi Cement	23|10
250 Indian Cement	330
10 Central Indian Mining	22|10
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1|8
do 2 Do. Defd.	1
100 Katni Ordinary	251|4
10 Katni Deferred	820
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2050
25 New India Insur.	22|8
10 Punjab P. Cement	16|10
10 Punjab P. Cement Pref.	14|15
10 Shivrajpur	46|8
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	84|8
20 Tata Iron 1sh Defd.	310
150 Tata Iron 1st	137|8

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 23

3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 76/3.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-39 Rs. 94-2
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 98/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-6
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 102-6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-10-6.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 103-3
6 per cent Bonds (Free Tax) due 1931 Rs. 104-8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-13.
6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1979 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1956 Rs. 110-7
6 per cent Municipal due 1939-49 Rs. 102.
Forward Rates.—2nd March Sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76-3-6 1945-55 Rs. 106-11.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 22.

	£
Copper English best Selected	65-5|8
Copper Braziers	74-3/4
Yellow Metal	64-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	22-1|8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-1|2
Tin English Ingots	229
Quicksilver per bottle (75 lb.)	21-5|8

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)

Muktsar, Feb. 21.

Wheat Ready 4-4 to 4-10.
Wheat Har 4-3-3.
Gram, Ready 3-12 to 4.
Grara Jeth 4-6-3.
Barley Jeth 3-2.
Gwara Ready 2-8, 2-10.
Rapeseed Bisakai 6-11.
Cottonseeds Bisakai 4-1.
Cotton Ready 28-4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 22.

Silver.—Quietly steady.

Spot	26-1/4
Forward	26-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 22.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4|4|11-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 22.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-7|8 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-5|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-5|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	97
1000 Tata Hydro	1143|12
100 Tata Oil	43
1000 Tata Power Ord.	575
100 Tata Power Pref.	910
215 Scindia Steam	19/14

PREFERENCE SHARES.

10 7-1|2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	15/0
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st pref.	138
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	95/4
1000 7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1040
1000 11 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	997/8
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	625
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
500 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	138
500 5.1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	100

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parhel Mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Rheinfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Saturday, the 25th instant.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

ADDRESS TO BAI GULABBAI H. SHAH.

An address will be presented to Bai Gulabbai Haribhai Shah, late Head Mistress, Municipal Kalbadevi Gujarati Girls' School on her retirement, when Sir C. H. Setalvad will preside, to-day (Friday), at 5-30 p.m., at Halai Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE SPORTS.

The annual Athletic Sports of the Grant Medical College Gymkhana will be held to-day (Friday), on the Pavalion Ground, Kennedy Sea Face, at 2 p.m. His Highness the Aga Khan will preside and distribute the prizes.

DONATIONS TO BABY WEEK.

Donations to the Bombay Baby week include:—

The Bombay Municipal Corporation, Rs. 5,000; Bombay Presidency Infancy Welfare Society, Rs. 500; Messrs. H. Wheeler & Co., Rs. 200; G. I. P. Rly., Rs. 200; Through Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla: Bombay Mill-owners' Association, Rs. 250; Sir Joseph Kay, Rs. 100. The total being Rs. 6,250.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of the 18th instant arrived at Aden at noon on the 22nd instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" carrying Bombay Mails of the 18th instant ex s.s. "Razmak" left Aden at 4-30 p.m. on the 22nd instant.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

DALIT SEVA SAMAJ.

A meeting of the Committee appointed to draft the constitution of the Dalit Seva Samaj will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Hindustan office, 21, Dalal Street, Fort. All the members are requested to attend.

SOCIAL GATHERING OF PAST STUDENTS OF RAJAPUR HIGH SCHOOL

The Social Gathering of the past students of the Rajapur High School will be held on Sunday, the 26th instant, in the premises of the Maratha High School (near Opera House Tram Terminus) at 3 p. m. (S.T.) Mr. T. A. Kulkerni, Principal of the H.P.T. Arts College, Nasik, will preside on the occasion.

THE KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE

MR NARIMAN CONGRATULATED

The first general body meeting of the members of the Khar Youth League took place on Tuesday last in the Laxmi Society's Pavilion.

After general discussions on the constitution and rules and regulations, the League adopted the same. The meeting also passed the following resolutions

(1) "This meeting congratulates Mr. K. F. Nariman M.L.C. on his signal triumph in the Back Bay Libel Case and places on record its deep sense of gratitude for the selfless work he has done for the Presidency.

(2) This League strongly protests against the high handed action of the Government in depriving the Maharaja of Nabha of his title and the reduction made in his allowances from his own State."

The meeting also appointed a committee of five members to draft an address to be presented to Mr. K. F. Nariman.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Magee lunched at Government House Bombay on Wednesday.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	Feb. 23
Previous Closing Rate	18.27
To-day's Opening Rate	18.40
Difference	+.13
To-day's Closing Rate	18.27
Difference	Unchanged.

LIVERPOOL.

	Feb. 23
Previous Closing Rate	9.78
To-day's Opening Rate	9.78
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	9.72
Difference	—.06
Brach Expectation	365 0 0

CENSURE ON SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

CORPORATION REJECTS PROPOSITION

MR. DALVI PUTS IN ABLE DEFENCE

The vote of censure against the Schools Committee was defeated by an overwhelming majority in the Municipal Corporation on Thursday. A number of councillors advised the mover of the proposition to withdraw it as it was too vague and ill-conceived but as he persisted in going through the question, the president gave an opportunity to some more councillors to speak, for or against proposition. A majority of the members spoke against the motion and as it was expected it was thrown out.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The president at the outset read the following radiogram from the Lord Mayo of Birmingham dated 20th February 1928:—

On the occasion of the opening of the Birmingham section of the British Industries Fair, I send fraternal greetings to our kinsmen overseas. The Imperial Beam Wireless Service by which I send this message brings Birmingham into close contact with Bombay and greatly facilitates intercourse between us and the Dominions. I hope that rapid developments in our commercial relations will follow for the benefit of the Empire as a whole.

The president said he had sent the following reply:—I thank you for your fraternal greetings received by Imperial wireless. Bombay the Gateway of India welcomes the new facilities for intercourse between the two cities and wishes success to the Birmingham section of the British Industries Fair.

TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Dr. J. N. Choksey, then moved:—

"That the Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and to report on the desirability of levying tax on Life Insurance Companies and to suggest the rate at which the tax should be levied."

Dr. Choksey said the Corporation had approved to levy the tax on fire Insurance Companies. The Life Insurance Companies carried away crore of rupees from the country and as they were interested in the health of the city, he suggested to tax them also.

The Commissioner expressed the opinion that since Government had refused to agree to tax even Fire-Insurance Companies it would not be wise for the Corporation to seek to tax the Life Insurance Companies. Moreover, the proper place for such innovations, he said, was the Legislative Council, where the Municipal Act may be amended in the desired way.

The proposition was negatived by a large majority.

CENSURE ON SCHOOL'S COMMITTEE.

The Corporation then resumed the debate on the resolution of Mr. D. G. Khairaz viz:—That in view of the disputes and other scandals occurring in the Schools Committee, this corporation no longer has confidence in that body.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Mr. Kanji Master and Mr. S. A. Mantri advised Mr. Khairaz to withdraw his motion as his purpose was served by bringing the question before the corporation.

MR. DALVI'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi said there were more factions in the Schools Committee five years ago which compelled Rao Bahadur Padhye to tender his resignation than what it has now. On the other hand, he submitted since the Schools Committee was constituted in 1910 education in the city had made tremendous progress and quoted the figures that the number of schools had increased three fold, number of children had grown four fold while expenditure had increased five fold. He therefore appealed to the mover of the resolution in the name of 80000 school children to withdraw his proposition.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram opposing the motion said the proposition was ill-advised, ill-conceived, and vague. Besides, it was most inopportune as they had a dispute with Government and Government might withdraw their grant-in aid on the ground that the corporation were not able to manage a certain number of schools. He (Mr. Boman Behram, knew who was at the bottom of the mischief, in whose hand certain councillors were playing. He regretted that a journalist and a public man of the eminence of Mr. Horniman had given his support to the proposition and had taken the attitude he did against the Schools Committee. He appealed to the house to throw away the proposition as it was too vague and was not substantiated by any specific charges.

The resolution was then put to the vote and was declared lost by a large majority.

The corporation then adjourned till Monday.

IN TEMPLE OF ART

SHAH JEHAN'S UNDYING FAME

SIR LESLIE WILSON AT SCHOOL OF ART

His Excellency, the Governor presided over the annual ceremony of the opening of the Exhibition of Students' work at the Sir J. J. School of Art on Thursday and distributed the prizes to the successful students. His Excellency was received by the Principal, Mr. Gladstone Solomon, Sir Reginald Ford and Dr. Jivanji J. Modi, Mr. E. R. Fern, Superintendent, Reay Art Workshops, Mr. Claude Batley, A.R.I.B.A., Professor of Architecture, Rao Bahadur Dhurandhar, Personal Assistant to the Principal, Mr. L. N. Taskar, Head Master, Mr. V. N. Mestry, Teacher of Normal Class and Mr. A. M. Nawghare, Teacher of the Modelling Class. The Visiting Professors in Architecture and Modelling were presented to His Excellency on his arrival. The compound of the School of Art was gaily decorated in honour of the occasion and a large and representative gathering of Bombay citizens was present.

INDIAN ARTISTS' CLAIMS.

After the Governor occupied his seat on the dais, Mr. Gladstone Solomon, the principal, in his welcome speech said:—

The most important event of the past year was the granting to the School of Art and to Indian Artists generally by the Government of India of permission and facilities for participating in the Mural Decoration of New Delhi. Many of those present today will recall how frequently and how whole-heartedly Your Excellency's distinguished predecessor in office, the Baron Lloyd advocated, at functions similar to this, and elsewhere, the claims of the artists of India and of the students of this school in particular to show their artistic capabilities on the walls of New Delhi. It was in the hope of co-operating with the builders of the new city that in 1919-20 the class of Mural Painting was founded in the School of Art under His Excellency's direction and that special Scholarships were provided for it by Government. By this means the School's work was linked up artistically and practically with the first effort for reviving the study of mural painting in India which took place many years ago when the Bombay Government established at the magnificent Art Shrines of Ajanta a group of students to make copies of the frescoes.

THANKS TO ADVOCATES.

Thanks to Your Excellency's strong personal advocacy of this sound artistic cause the Government of India have now granted the desired opportunity. The School of Art would to-day thank those powerful friends who have helped by their skilful and generous efforts to secure this advance in Indian Art. In particular our thanks are due to Sir Phiroze Sethna who on 28th January 1925 moved his amendment to Mr. Haroon Jaffar's Resolution in the Council of State in favour of the encouragement of Indian Art, and made many subsequent efforts to help art forward in this country. We would also tender our thanks as an Indian Art School to Mr. M. R. Jayakar who, as President of the Prix de Delhi Committee a band of public-spirited Indian gentleman who are lovers of art—has done so much to ventilate our cause. Mr. Jayakar kindly commissioned the students to paint the mural panels for the decoration of his own residence which Your Excellency will see exhibited to-day, and has generously awarded eight prizes for this work. These panels, the designs which the students have executed for the domes and walls of New Delhi and the designing for the great charitable fete of 5 H. Week are the principal products of the year in the domain of painting. The New Delhi designs will be submitted to the judges appointed by the Government of India under the presidency of Sir John Marshall.

FUTURE BEFORE THE SCHOOL.

In conclusion I would observe that the opportunities and advantages obtained by the School of Art under the inspiring guidance of two successive Heads of the Bombay Government have of course brought some increase in its legitimate range and artistic responsibilities. The students of the School of Art now number 610 as contrasted with 572 in 1926-27. While this continued increase is most encouraging, it clearly predicates the necessity of the revision of existing tests of efficiency in Art Education in the interests of the students and their future. Such changes and the additional efforts which the School ought now-a-days to be called upon to make, necessitate a corresponding increase of freedom if it is really to thrive, and deal efficiently with its sphere of work. We look with hopeful confidence to Your Excellency to facilitate this reasonable and necessary measure of development for the School of Art, its Staff and students.

SIR LESLIE'S SPEECH.

The Governor then distributed the prizes to the successful students and then amidst applause said:—

The annual prize distribution at the School of Art is a function to which I always look forward with particular interest, because, as your Principal has said, I have been endeavouring throughout my term of office as Governor to encourage, in every way possible, the development of the School of Art, and to arouse the interest of the public of Bombay in an institution which can only thrive in proportion to the support it receives from those who are able to appreciate what it is going for the development of drawing, painting, sculpture, architecture, pottery, and other forms of art in this Presidency.

I very greatly appreciate the references which you have made to my endeavours to encourage and support the work that is being produced here, with so much energy and enthusiasm, by the Principal and the whole staff, and I am grateful to you for so generously acknowledging any efforts I may have made.

PATRONAGE OF ART.

The development of Art, as the expression of the life of a nation, requires, however, not only the artist to produce it, but the patron to appreciate it, and to show his appreciation in a tangible form. There were great artist in Italy in the day of Micheal Angelo, and we are fortunate in possessing detailed accounts of their lives and achievements by Vasari and other writers: but these great painters and sculptors would never have left behind them the master-pieces which are so much admired unless they had received commissions from the Popes, and from the Dukes of Florence and other cities of Italy, to produce these works of art, as well as encouragement and praise from the public which, in those days, showed intense interest in all their doings, and flocked in crowds to admire their productions.

I should like to add that the patronage of art is not all one-sided. Like mercy, it blesses him that gives and him that takes, for, while the rich and powerful can bestow their patronage on the artist, the artist is in a position to bestow what may be immortality upon them. Many of the great men of Italy would have been forgotten long ago but for the work of the artists to whom I have referred, and there are many thousands to whom the Emperor Shah Jehan is better known as the builder of the Taj Mahal than for any other achievement.

INDIAN STUDENTS AND ARTISTS.

As the Principal has said, I have paid several visits during the past twelve months to the School, and seen the classes at work. Latterly I have been an almost daily visitor, for a reason which you will, I hope, see for yourselves when you go round the building. I have had the opportunity, which others have not had, of seeing the work of the students and artists in connection with the decorations of New Delhi, and I take this opportunity of echoing the thanks of the Principal to those gentlemen—particularly to Mr. Jayakar and the members of the Prix de Delhi Committee—who have so strongly supported the claims I have made that Indian students and artists should be allowed to have the opportunity of showing what they can do in the decoration of the buildings of the new capital of India.

I wish another successful year, and I wish all the staff and students the ample fulfilment of their hopes and ambitions.

A vote of thanks proposed by Sir Reginald Ford and seconded by Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Modi terminated the proceedings.

A group taken on the occasion of Lady Wilson's opening a new Children's Ward at B. Meher Homji Hospital, Tardeo, on Thursday morning. "Chronicle" Photo.

BOMBAY CONGRESS COMMITTEE

RESOLUTION ON KHADI EXHIBITION

MRS. NAIDU AND CHOWPATHY MEETING

In an atmosphere surcharged with intence excitement the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee met on Thursday evening in a special meeting. The meeting was called on a requisition by Messrs S. A. Dange, Mr. K. N. Joglekar and others to express disapproval of the action of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, who was alleged by the requisitionists to have tampered with the All Party resolution at the Chowpatty Meeting on the 3rd instant. Another item on the agenda was the proposition of Mr. M. N. Talpade regarding the All-India Khadi Exhibition which was originally arranged to take place during the National Week in April.

Before the sitting of the special meeting an urgent meeting of the Committee was also held. The business was the election of the Financial Sub-Committee. It did not evoke any lively discussion and was gone through without much difficulty.

THE SPECIAL MEETING

The first item on the agenda of the special meeting was Mr. Talpade's resolution in connection with the proposed Khadi Exhibition. A previous resolution passed by the Committee said that the Committee would donate a sum of Rs. 5,000 towards the exhibition. Mr. Talpade's new more was that this amount should be paid only on the condition that at least half the number of stalls in the exhibition were allotted for the exhibits of Indian indegenous arts and crafts.

The resolution being duly seconded, Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami moved an amendment to the effect that the amount as originally decided upon be contributed to the organising committee of the exhibition with the expression of the Committee's definite opinion that adequate and equal facilities for the exhibits, of Swadeshi arts and crafts be afforded as in the case of Khaddar. The amendment was also duly seconded. Finally the following resolution was agreed to, Mr. Narayanaswami having withdrawn his amendment with the permission of the House.

THE RESOLUTION.

"In Supercession of this Committee's resolution of February 4, 1927, this Committee resolves that the All-India Spinners' Association be informed that instead of the Khaddar exhibition that was to be held in Bombay in April, 1928, an exhibition of Khaddar and Indian Arts and Crafts be held in November 1928 and that this Committee confirms the part of the resolution with regard to the donation of Rs. 5,000". (Note:—With regard to cloth only handspun and handwomen cloth shall be permitted).

Mr. S. A. Dange then moved the following resolution:—

"This Committee disapproves of the conduct of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President, B. P. C. C. in changing the All-Parties Resolution on the Simon Commission Boycott at the Chowpatty Meeting on February 3rd."

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami rose on a point of order. He held that the proposition was out of order and that that Committee was not the proper body to consider such a proposal as the meeting under reference was held not under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. only, but under the joint auspices of the various institutions in the city. He contended that it was necessary that all other bodies who were a party to that proposal should also be taken in confidence in considering such a preposterous proposition. He asserted that if any blame was to be attributed, that should in fact go to the Propaganda Committee, which was responsible to the B. P. C. C. for such functions. He could not understand how they could consider such a proposition which was on the face of it "ultra vires".

The Chairman did not given a ruling, and entertained the proposition of Mr. B. G. Kher who moved for the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Kher said that the proposition was absurd and was against all sense of justice and equity. It was unconstitutional and on the top of all to consider such a question behind the back of the accused was quite unfair.

The adjournment motion being put to vote was lost.

Discussion on the resolution was then resumed.

At this stage it was suggested that the press should be excluded, and the House was for the exclusion. The reporters were, therefore, requested to withdraw.

It is, however, understood that after some heated discussion it was resolved to postpone consideration of the subject until after Mrs. Naidu's return to Bombay. The meeting then stood adjourned 'sine die'.

COMPANY DIRECTOR CHARGED

ALLEGED FORGERY OF SHARE CERTIFICATES.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL AT HIGH COURT SESSIONS.

The court room was crowded when the hearing commenced, before Mr. Justice Madgaoker and a special jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, of the case in which Mr. Vaikunthlal Ambalal Desai stands charged with cheating and using a forged document as a genuine one.

Mr. S. G. Velinker, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, with Mr. Motilal C. Setalvad, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Kanga & Co., solicitors, defended the accused.

At the outset, some legal arguments ensued between the judge and counsel, during which the jury were asked to retire. His Lordship directed that this discussion should not be reported in the Press.

Outlining the prosecution case, Mr. Velinker said that the All-India United Assurance Company was started in 1906, and its agents were Messrs. Shirazi and Sons, of which the accused was a Secretary. In 1919, its original capital of 50 lakhs was reduced by half, and each original share of Rs. 100 was exchanged for two of Rs. 50 each. To give effect to this arrangement, the original share certificates were returned to the Company which gave substituted share certificates in lieu of them. By a resolution of the Board of Directors, the new share certificates had to be signed by two Directors. Every new share certificate bore on the reverse of it the number of the corresponding original certificate.

Upto 25th January 1924, the accused was the Managing Director of the Company, and two months later, Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee was appointed in his place. In June 1924, the company was taken into voluntary liquidation, and Sir (then Mr.) S. B. Billimoria, Mr. N. M. Rayji and Mr. Davar were appointed liquidators. Two dividends were subsequently declared.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

In February 1927, the accused presented to liquidators share certificates representing 256 old shares. Out of these, 44 shares, the prosecution alleged, were genuine, and the remaining 212 were forged. 30 shares which purported to be in the name of the accused stood in the register in the name of Abdul Hussein Broker who had not transferred them to any one. These were alleged to be forged, because they were not signed by two Directors as required by the Board's resolution, and secondly, because the rubber-stamp of Mr. Tairsee's signature was affixed to them without Mr. Tairsee's instructions or permission. The accused himself had countersigned them.

It was alleged that the accused presented these forged share certificates, and representing them as genuine, received Rs. 234 as dividend from the liquidators. He had also made a similar attempt in respect of other share certificates alleged to be forged, but was unsuccessful.

The accounts of the company having been in a hopelessly bad state, it was difficult to detect the alleged fraud.

Ultimately, the liquidators communicated with the accused, and failing to receive a satisfactory explanation, placed the matter before the High Court. The Chamber Judge Mr. Rangnekar then ordered the prosecution of the accused.

Mr. Nanji, the Manager of the Company was then examined for the prosecution.

The case is proceeding.

ALLEGED MURDER OF SIKH WOMAN

RE-TRIAL OF ACCUSED AT THE SESSIONS

A re-trial was ordered by Mr. Justice Madgaoker at the High Court Sessions in the case against a sixteen-year old Punjabi youth, Kanailal Shamlal, on a charge of murder.

It is alleged that the accused went into the room of Mehercooverbai, a Sikh woman residing in 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, on while she was sleeping attempted to remove some gold ornaments on her person. The woman woke up immediately and the accused stabbed her with a knife. The victim subsequently succumbed to the injuries.

The accused pleaded that the woman was assaulted by another person. Though present on the scene, he had not taken any part in it.

The Jury by a majority of 6 to 3 returned a verdict of not guilty. His Lordship however disagreed, and directed a re-trial of the accused under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1928.

SPEND-THRIFT ADMINISTRATION

The Government of Bombay, whatever excuse they may make on one ground or another, amply deserve the trenchant criticism, launched at them as a spend-thrift administration. That has been the burden of the complaint against the Government's methods of managing the affairs of the Presidency in the speeches by non-official members during the last two day's that the Bombay Legislative Council has been discussing the budget. Speaker after speaker from the popular benches has got up and launched a slashing attack on an administration which starves the nation-building departments but has no compunction whatever in adding to the already large number of heavily paid officials. There was a great point in Rao Bahadur Kale's remark when he alluded to this habit of the Government of Bombay of strengthening the ranks of officialdom at the top at a time when their finances were in a parlous condition. He wanted to know whether it was absolutely necessary for the Government to recruit more Civilians than the number provided for in the schedule of the Government of India Act. It would be to the financial interests of the presidency, he contended, if their recruitment was restricted to the number put down in the Act. The Government had made no attempt to reduce the expenditure on the Reserved Departments. Many of the non-official critics alluded to this and the reiteration was, perhaps, too much for the Home Member who in a speech yesterday attempted to "clear a small misunderstanding lurking in the minds of Honourable Members". His assurance that the Government do want to retrench and that the report of their Retrenchment officer is "still under consideration" will merely increase the suspicion in the public mind that when the Government of Bombay desire to retrench, they retrench, in the manner beloved by bureaucracies whose interests are divorced from those of the people, by cutting off a number of small poppies while they carefully leave the tall ones untouched. A number of clerkships in the judicial Department will, the public apprehends, be cut down, but those useless post boxes the Divisional Commissionerships, will, of course, remain.

One speaker accused the Government of "a wilful disregard of public interests". It is a sweeping and a harsh condemnation of an administration whose members are never tired in their speeches of retailing at length for the public benefit how much they mean to achieve for the public good. But in the circumstances, we are constrained to remark that the condemnation is justified. Mr. Lalji Naranji in his telling and incisive contribution to the Budget discussion on Tuesday asked—"What have the Government done all these three years to increase the purchasing power of the tax payer?" This is the right line of enquiry to pursue in judging the quality, intentions, and achievements of an administration, and judged by this test the Government of Bombay stand condemned as a reckless administration. They are aware that the taxing capacity of the people of this Presidency has been fully reached and yet they seem determined to secure more revenue from them by the imposition of new indirect taxes. We urge the Bombay Legislative Council not to tolerate for a moment the official proposal for an increased stamp duty. If the Government of Bombay plead that they have no money it is their own fault.

Let it be recalled that under stress of severe opposition in the Legislative Council the Government managed seven years ago to effect a retrenchment in their expenditure of such a substantial sum as sixty lakhs. They can embark upon a similar salutary operation of severe retrenchment again, but, they will do so only under compulsion by the Council. An administration which has until now lost, as Mr. Lalji Naranji pointed out, 13 crores on the Development gamble, an administration which spends for a population of two crores only 293 lakhs on the nation building departments deserves to be taught a severe lesson by the Legislature. It must be compelled to reduce its expenditure on the Reserved Departments so that the hand to mouth policy it has to adopt becomes a thing of the past and deficit budgets are succeeded by a healthy surplus-showing ones.

Mr. Nariman was thoroughly justified in describing the situation in which the Government had landed themselves as a "hopeless" one. The situation will remain so as long as the Government have to feed white elephants like the Bombay Development Department. Fifty lakhs from the current revenue go to support this ill-fated creation of official ineptitude. The people of a Presidency, which is the most heavily taxed in all India, and which has the unenviable reputation of being forced to pay for schemes like Lloyd's Folly, have every reason to demand that thorough overhaul should be made of the spending departments of the Government of Bombay and radical retrenchment effected in them before the tax payer is burdened with a pice more of new impositions. In their present plight the Government of Bombay appeal to the Government of India for the remission of the provincial contribution. Even if they secure the thirty-seven lakhs they hope for, the sum will not wipe off the deficit whatever the figures may indicate. There is no other way to restore Bombay's finances to a sound position and to secure adequate expenditure on Transferred Departments than that of relentless retrenchment in the Reserved Departments.

PRINCES AND FOREIGN EDUCATION.

It is unfortunate that the Chamber of Princes holds its session in camera. For, from the Free Press report of the formal opening of the Chamber it is evident that the speeches that Their Highnesses delivered during the debates they hold are such as would be read with great interest and profit by all those who are interested in the welfare of the States as well as the country. His Excellency the Viceroy is reported to have outlined in his opening speech some essential principles of good government. His Excellency said that the first essential reform was to make the higher judiciary absolutely independent of the Executive control or Executive manipulation. We see no reason, except that the reform has not yet been carried out in British India itself, why even the lower judiciary should not be absolutely independent of Executive control or Executive manipulations. For, there are many cases decided by the magistracy which are not appealable or where the victims of injustice are too poor to appeal to higher tribunals. Justice must be pure, unadulterated and independent whether it is administered in a village or in a Presidency town. But when even the Government of India have been guilty of not having carried out this long-delayed separation of judicial and executive functions, one can understand why Lord Irwin singled out the higher judiciary for special mention. However this and other reforms which His Excellency suggested were anticipated by His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner in his recent speech to the Bikaner Legislative Assembly and are, it is understood, to be adopted by most of the States. Referring particularly to the annual European tours of some of the ruling Princes His Excellency said that those tours were not only a heavy drain on the revenues of the States but they also deprived the States of the personal vigilance of the rulers.

A very instructive debate is reported to have taken place on the Maharajah of Alwar's proposal that the minimum age when a ruler should be installed on the "gadi" of the State should be fixed at 21 instead of 18 as at present. The discussion, however, seemed to centre not so much on the minimum age as on the need for foreign education and travel for a ruler before ascending the "gadi". Foreign education and travel can do nothing but good at an age when the individual is capable of independent judgment. All those who have given serious thought to the education of Indian boys and girls have realised that nothing is more detrimental to individual and national interests than to transport them at a tender age to a foreign atmosphere and it is rightly urged that the interests of education would best be served if India is made self-sufficient as regards educational facilities in every line. What is true of boys and girls of private individuals is truer of those belonging to ruling families and much truer of those who, in future, are to be called upon to rule over the destiny of their fellowmen.

LOADED DICE.

The dice are always loaded against those elements in India which are keen upon appealing to the self-respect of the nation and on pursuing their political objective in a thoroughly overboard and straightforward manner. On February 3 when Madras managed to observe a successful hartal, Congress leaders were persuaded to stay in and not to help in keeping the crowds in control by their presence and influence, by the authorities responsible for law and order in that city. The result was that the hooligans had a glorious time of it. Taking advantage of this, the Government of Madras brought section 144 into operation so that the anti-boycotters may have things all their own way. Foreseeing that the general prohibitory order against the citizens now in force in Madras means that the jo-hukumies in Madras are invited by Government to realise how the field is made clear for them to come out and to do "puja" before the Simon Commission, the Tamil Nadu and the Andhra Congress Committees have wisely decided to call off the hartal which was to be observed on the visit of the Commission to Madras. The moral value of this decision is, indeed, great. But to the Yellow Press of Bombay this is a "climb-down of the Congress junta". The "Evening News of India" chooses not to realise that only a national body conscious of its strength and mass influence can take a decision of this type.

WILL BOMBAY COUNCIL BOYCOTT THE COMMISSION?

MUSLIMS AND NON-BRAHMINS HOLD THE KEY.

(FROM OUR POLITICAL COMMISSIONER.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 22.

What is going to be the attitude of the Bombay Legislative Council towards the Simon Commission? Will not this Council take up the bold and patriotic lead given by the Legislative Assembly on Saturday last and vindicate the honour and self-respect of the country by categorically refusing to co-operate with the Commission? Since this Council has now been in session, it is but quite natural that the above questions should agitate the minds of the public of this Presidency. The historic decision of the Assembly in this matter and the Boycott resolutions passed by the Madras and C. P. Councils have given stimulus to the keenness of the curiosity, and no small amount of anxiety, with which the people of this Presidency are watching the conduct of their representatives in the Council. There is no denying the fact that the elected members of this Council as of all other Provincial Legislatures have got a tremendously heavy and, at the same time, very delicate responsibility on their shoulders and their electors have been watching how they acquit themselves of this responsibility. I have been moving about the lobbies of the Council gathering views of the leaders of various popular parties on the issue of the Simon Commission and I am glad I am in possession of information which will throw considerable light on the complicated situation.

GOVERNMENT BIDING TIME.

So far as the Government of this Presidency are concerned, I have got reliable information that they are not in a hurry to bring forward a motion for the appointment of the Committee of this Legislature to collaborate with the Commission. Surely, the Government must have been wiser by the decisions of the Assembly and the Madras and C. P. Councils in this matter. Government are biding their time till the next session of the Council and will watch the movements of the popular parties in the meanwhile. The Government must naturally think twice before taking any initiative themselves. There is, besides, time enough for the Provincial Legislatures to appoint their committees as the Simon Commission will commence its regular enquiry from next October. The second session of the Bombay Council falls in July and the Government can well afford to postpone the appointment of a Committee till then. I have ascertained it from a reliable source that the Government of India have not yet written to the Provincial Governments—at any rate to the Bombay Government,—to bring motions in the Council for the appointment of Committees.

LACK OF ORGANISATION.

Coming to the popular parties in the Bombay Council, one has no reason to despair of the chances of a boycott resolution being carried. It is true that the Bombay Council is the most heterogeneous and peculiarly constituted legislative body in the whole of India. The Opposition in this Council has got a thousand and one handicaps in its way. In the first place, the Opposition parties miserably lack in organisation which is a "sine qua non" of the very existence of a political organisation. Besides, the whip system of these parties is very defective and that is the main reason why voting becomes a speculative problem on all important issues. In spite of all these difficulties, the leaders of various Opposition parties in the Council are unanimous in their belief that the Boycott resolution, whenever it comes before the House, will have an easy passage.

RESOLUTIONS ON COMMISSION.

In the agenda now before the House, there are in all four resolutions calling for a boycott of the Simon Commission. The resolution which is earliest in the ballot is one from Mr. Naraindas Bechar (Karachi City). This resolution, while putting on record the Council's entire lack of confidence in the Parliamentary Commission, goes to affirm the Council's adherence to the National Demand of September 1925. Mr. R. G. Pradhan's resolution which is the next in order, recommends to Government not to submit for consideration and adoption by this Council any resolution for the election or appointment of a Committee of this Council for the purpose of co-operating with, or, in any way, assisting the Parliamentary Commission on Reforms. Mr. Pradhan has added a proviso to his resolution in which he has proposed a scheme of Indian association with the Parliamentary Commission. The third resolution on the subject is from Mr. H. V. Pataskar (East Khandesh). It expresses the resentment of the Council against the constitution of the Statutory Commission and recommends to Government that they should communicate this resentment to the Government of India and the British Parliament. The last resolution is by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai which declares that the Council will have nothing to do with the Commission at any stage or in any form.

Looking to the two days' time which has been allotted to the non-official business it seems most unlikely that any of the above three resolutions will be reached by the House in ordinary circumstances. Unless all the non-official members agree to the boycott resolution, there is no chance whatever of that resolution coming before the House during this session. It is, moreover, attempting the impossible to try to secure a unanimity of opinion among the non-official members in a heterogeneous council of this description. Against the two days for private business, there are five bills coming for their first reading and over 200 resolutions. It is just possible that if the Coalition Nationalist Party—the strongest single Nationalist Party in the Council—seriously proposes to move the boycott resolution, it can prevail upon the movers of the private bills to move for the adjournment of the discussion of their bills to the next session, as these movers are the members of that party. Assuming this is accomplished, then there will be another difficulty regarding motions to amend standing orders of which Mr. S. K. Bole has given notice. Nobody except the Government can persuade Mr. Bole either to withdraw those motions or move for their adjournment till the next session. This will, therefore, be an insuperable difficulty unless the President comes to the rescue of the Opposition parties and allows the resolutions to be taken first which is not likely.

A VULNERABLE POINT.

There is, however, one vulnerable point in the budget and if the Opposition can gather their forces in time they can raise a discussion on the Statutory Commission when the cut motions are before the House. In the civil budget estimate, under the head "General Administration", there is an item in which money has been provided for the payment of the Reforms Secretary and the charges of his temporary establishment. So far as the pay of the Secretary is concerned, that is an item of the Reserved Department as the Secretary is a member of the I.C.S. The Opposition has, however, one opportunity and that is to bring forward a motion to omit the pay of the establishment of the Secretary. They can even move a token cut of a rupee as the President of this Council has, on several occasions, given the ruling that the token cut implies the vote of censure on the Government. The chances of the passing of such a motion, either for token cut or for entire omission, appear to be very bright. I have sounded the views of several members of the House belonging to various political parties regarding this point and they are all of opinion that the Opposition would

Continued on page 8.)

Notes of The Day.

King Amanullah in Berlin.

King Amanullah's visits to European capitals constitute a series of triumphal marches. If his reception in Paris was characteristic of an emotional race, the welcome he received in Berlin was no less spontaneous and magnificent. It is a pity that Reuter's agency does not think fit to cable to this country brief but important extracts from the speeches delivered by Europe's foremost statesmen like M. Poincare, M. Briand and President Hindenburg and King Amanullah's replies to them. The German Press, in appreciative notice of the royal visit, recalls the employment of German technical experts in Afghanistan and forecasts an increased reciprocal trade. Afghanistan has not forgotten the services rendered by German and other technical experts and as in the past so in the future it will continue to avail itself of these services but their King's object in visiting Europe is to gather experience that will enable his people to rely on themselves for securing for their country the benefits of modern science and civilisation.

Why This Prosecution?

It is difficult to fathom the reasons which actuated the Government of Bombay in sanctioning the prosecution of Messrs. S. Dev and V. B. Haroliker. As Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal wrote sometime ago the ordinary prosecutions for sedition create more sedition in the minds of the people than they help to cure; for, as he said, the interpretation of disaffection as "want of affection" really condemns the entire politically-conscious section of the Indian community to either overt or covert sedition. "What, indeed, is there", he asked, "in the existing state of things in Indian State-Constitution or Indian methods of Administration that can be reasonably expected to quicken the "affection" of His Majesty's Indian subjects towards his Government in India?" The same question is raised and answered in his own inimitable manner by Mahatma Gandhi in the article that he has written in "Young India" on the conviction of Messrs. Dev and Haroliker. As Mahatma Gandhi points out, the article for which Messrs. Dev and Haroliker have been convicted is a reasoned appeal to Hindus and Mussalmans to disown the protection of a Government that enslaves the country and if fight they must, fight fairly, squarely, honourably. "If they are fit for imprisonment, Lala Lajpat Rti and company," as he says, "are surely fit for transportation if nothing worse." For no condemnation of the prevailing system of government could be stronger than that made in the speeches delivered in the Assembly on Lala Lajpat Rai's motion.

The Nabha Question.

The Government of India, after having acted in a most arbitrary and tyrannical manner in arresting the Maharajah of Nabha, seemed to have suffered the pangs of conscience. For, if the Free Press report is correct, that appears to be the explanation of the surprise visit of the Political Secretary to the Maharani and his invitation to her to proceed to Nabha to perform the installation ceremony of her son as Maharajah and the offer to her that, if she consented, she would be appointed as regent till the young Maharajth comes of age. Evidently the Government of India are determined not to restore the Maharajah to his gadi. This offer to the Maharani is the second best thing to the restoration of her husband to his gadi. But they could have carried out this scheme without resorting to Star Chamber methods of depriving the Maharajah of his privileges and arresting and interning him without trial and putting the Maharani to the ordeal of deciding a delicate question without the guidance of her husband.

In A Quandary.

Mr. Graham found himself in a great quandary in answering Mr. Haji in the Assembly regarding the personnel of the Indian delegation to the next session of the Assembly of the League of Nations and the reason why an Indian should not lead it. Under the fire of supplementary questions Mr. Graham whose job evidently was to silence on behalf of the Government those who would insist on pursuing the subject had such an uncomfortable time of it that he vouchsafed no reply to Mr. Haji's parting shot why Indians were considered inferior to the nationals of the Dominions if on Mr. Graham's own showing India has the "same status" as the Dominions. It may be customary to appoint a person to lead the delegation who in addition to having personal knowledge regarding India was "in possession of the guiding principles of His Majesty foreign policy." But it is a vicious custom, most insulting to India's self-respect as a member of the League of Nations that not a single Indian should be found until now by the Government who can be put in possession of the guiding principles of British foreign policy.

NO CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL?

BOMBAY GOVT.'S "PURDAH" MOVE

PREPARING EVIDENCE FOR SIMON COMMISSION

A PASSAGE-AT-ARMS

MR. NARIMAN'S VIGOROUS ATTACK ON GOVT. POLICY

The Bombay Legislative Council reassembled at the Town Hall on Thursday afternoon, Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi presiding. The question time was much livelier than usual.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Moulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed (Central Division) asked:—

(a) whether the Honourable the Ministers and the Members of the Executive Council enjoy the same rights and privileges and the same official status in the Legislative Council; (b) whether the order of precedence among them generally is governed by seniority; (c) if so, how it is that the Members of the Cabinet in charge of the transferred Departments are perpetually seated below the members of the Executive Council; (d) how it is that the Senio- Minister is never appointed the Leader of the House; (e) what legal or technical objection is there to such an appointment being made?

The Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta replied: (a) Speaking generally this is the case, subject of course to the provisions of the Government of India Act and the relevant rules and to the differences arising therefrom in their constitutional position and responsibility to the Legislative Council.

(b) Yes.

(c), (d) (e) Under section 48 of the Government of India Act, the Governor appoints a member of his Executive Council to be Vice-President thereof. As such, he takes precedence of all Honourable Members and Ministers and has been the leader of the House. Honourable Members and Ministers sit together as a matter of convenience for purposes of consultation in the course of the Council debates.

WORKING OF REFORMS.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District) asked: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they have examined the effects of the Constitutional Reforms of 1919 upon the efficiency of the administrative machine; (b) if so, is it a fact that their examination has disclosed that the administrative machine has become less efficient than before the Reforms?

The Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta replied: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

GOVT. AND SIMON COMMISSION.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council table all the statements or written evidence which they intend to present before the Statutory Commission under the Government of India Act?

The Honourable Sir C. V. Mehta replied: Government regret that they cannot lay such statements or evidence on the table.

Replying to a supplementary question, in connection with the above question, the Finance Member informed the House that Mr. N. J. Wadia, the Reforms Secretary would collect material for the case of the Government to be submitted to the Statutory Commission, but the policy would be laid down by the Government themselves.

Mr. Swaminarayan: Why should the information be private and secret?

The Finance Member: I have answered that in my reply to the question. I cannot say anything more.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav (Satara), opening the general discussion of the budget, criticised the way in which the finances of the Presidency were controlled. Dwelling generally on the question of retrenchment, Mr. Jadhav advocated the abolition of several Collectorates. In the days he went on to say, when the improved means of conveyance and communication had not been introduced in India, smaller districts were created to facilitate administration. A time had now come to create bigger districts, thereby doing away with some of the unnecessary collectorates. That would, he added, effect a substantial retrenchment. Continuing, Mr. Jadhav frankly told the Government that he saw neither any reason nor justification for the difference in salaries paid to Indians and Europeans for doing the same sort of service.

LAND ASSESSMENT AND LOANS.

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, the Revenue Member, in a lengthy speech tried to meet several allegations made by the non-official members in connection with the department under his charge. Replying to the charge that Government were mercilessly charging interests on the loans given to the famine-stricken people of Gujarat, the Revenue Member stated that Government had made very large concessions to people in respect of those loans. Honourable members were aware that regulated scales of interest were prepared by the Government for the famine loans. For instance, the loans taken for buying seeds were entirely exempted from interest. The Government had so far spent a sum of Rs. 61 lakhs towards the famine relief. Proceeding the speaker told the House that considering the present state of the Presidency's finances, it was not possible for Government to remit altogether the interest on famine loans. A sum of Rs. 26,000 was granted for emergency measures before charitable organisations were started. Free grant for reconstructing houses made to poor sufferers amounted to Rs. 2 1|2 lakhs.

As regards Tagavi loans, a sum of Rs. 11,66,000 had been sanctioned by Government and almost the whole of it had so far been swallowed up. The speaker further told the House that he was not in possession of figures as to how expenditure was made for reconstruction measures. A sum of Rs. 10 1|2 lakhs, he said, had been devoted towards free grants. Rs. 35,000 had been advanced to Local Boards for relief measures. The amount for Tagavi loans had come to Rs. 36 lakhs.

FALL IN REVENUE.

Coming to the question of land assessment, the Revenue Member submitted that it was obvious that their land revenue was dependent upon the climatic conditions. The highest amount on the score of land revenue was collected in the year 1922. Since that year there had been a continuous fall in the land revenue. Replying to Mr. Swaminarayan's allegation that the Government by their ever-increasing taxation were grinding down the poor people, the Revenue Member stated that Government were taxing the cultivators and the land-holders alike. No differentiation of any kind between the lands tenated and held was made by the Government so far as their assessment was concerned.

MR. CHIKODI'S VIGOROUS ATTACK.

Mr. P. R. Chikodi (Belgaum), in his vigorous and pointed attack against the Government, said he was not surprised at the fact that the financial condition of the Presidency was unsatisfactory.

TRANSFERRED DEPARTMENTS. STARVED.

Mr. Chikodi was very vehement in his protests against the policy of Government in recklessly increasing the expenditure on the Reserved Departments. In an analytic way, he made it clear that in Reserved Departments the expenditure had increased by a full crore, while in the Transferred Departments taken together there had been no increase whatsoever in the expenditure. The House, he said, had to take note of the fact that the amount given to the Transferred Departments in 1922, had not been reached yet, even though full 6 years had elapsed since then.

A PASSAGE AT-ARMS.

At this stage of the discussion there was an enjoyable passage-at-arms between Mr. Chikodi and the Minister for Local Self-Government, which brought a much-needed breeze in the House and shook off the tedium of the debate. Again and again the Hon. Minister was rising on his legs to controvert several statesments made by the speaker. Mr. Chikodi on the other hand wanted the Minister to bear with him patiently till his speech was over.

It seemed that the Hon. Minister was reluctant to wait till after the speech was over. He at once got up in his seat and told the House that on the Department of Education alone there had been an increase in the expenditure since 1922 to the tune of Rs. 66,00,000. There was a considerable increase in the expenditure on Public Health, Medical Relief, Agriculture which were all of them the nation-building departments. He wanted to convey to the House the impression that the facts stated by the speaker were not correct.

Mr. A. C. Owen (Nasik), spoke in praise of the budget.

MR. PRADHAN DEFENDS SIR CHUNILAL.

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, the Minister for Excise, said that the Finance Member was a perfect business man. The speaker could not understand why the non-official members were so very reluctant to credit the Finance Member with having done his best if they really considered him to be a capable business-man.

Mr. Nariman interrupting: But he is not the master of himself.

The Hon. Minister assured the House that every time the demands were made by the Transferred Departments, the Finance Member had shown more anxiety to meet them than the demands of the Reserved Departments. The Finance Member had always a will to help the transferred departments.

Mr. Nariman: Yes, a will without powers.

Continuing, the Excise Minister said the Finance Member was never forgetful of the demands of Transferred Departments.

MR. PRADHAN INVITES CRITICISM.

Dealing with the question of forests, the Hon. Minister remarked that the interests of the Forest Department were not antagonistic to the interests of the Agricultural Department. The Forest Department was started with the deliberate intention that it should be of use to the future generations. The speaker further appraised the members of the fact that Government had got Rs. 16,000 from grass lands in Poona District, which were used by the Military Department for nothing.

The Hon. Minister then lapsed into a jocose mood and proceeded to give the House a bit of salutary advice. He said: "Mistakes are always there and Government Members are not immune from them. It is for you to point out those mistakes to us and it is for us to rectify them. I request the House to offer constructive criticism and show us where we are erring. I am sure we are not incorrigible. No good can come out from the destructive criticism. There need not be a pessimistic note ringing through every speech."

MR. MUKADAM'S POINTED SPEECH.

Mr. Wamanrao Mukadam (Panch Mahals) waxed amusingly eloquent while eulogising many a good quality of the Finance Member. If the budget was disappointing, he observed, it was not due to any lack of public-spiritedness on the part of the Finance Member, but it was entirely due to the defective constitution under which the Finance Member had to work. Under the present constitution, even a patriotic Finance Member was not in a position to do anything beneficial for the Presidency. The speaker, in a height of humour, described the Finance Member as an expert juggler. Continuing, he added that the Finance Member had shown to the World that Indians were second to none in their capacity for administration.

MR. NARIMAN CONGRATULATED.

He further warmly congratulated Mr. Nariman having boldly and fearlessly exposed the Government. Concluding, he warned the Government against the consequences of the policy they were pursuing in Bardoli.

In a brief speech, Mr. Jones (Nominated) pleaded for the remission of the cess on cotton.

MR. NARIMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City) then treated the House to an entertaining debate. Mr. Nariman's spirited speech was by far the most solid contribution to the general debate on the budget esitmates. Mr. Nariman said: "It is with great hesitation that I stand to join the criticism that has been levelled at the budget. I regard this criticism as an annual formality which has so far proved barren of any good results. It may be perhaps said that the members of this House are exhibiting extreme indifference towards subjects which are of so vital an importanse to the interests of this Presidency. I admit that the enthusiasm of the non-official members and even of the official members to a certain extent, for work in the Council is year after year flagging. For this state of affairs, I don't think that the members alone are responsible. Experience during these six or seven years has shown that so far as Council work is concerned there is no chance of improving the matters. The people have now become indifferent as to what is happening in the Councils. The Hon. the Excise Minister has asked us to offer constructive criticism which would help the Government in rectifying their mistakes. I can return the challenge and say that the constructive and the constitutional criticism which we on this side of the House have offered so far have absolutely fallen on deaf years. Last year when the budget was presented an excuse was made that it was the first year of the Finance Member. That excuse cannot be brought forward this year again. I am not dissatisfied at the presentation of a deficit budget as I never hoped for any better performance."

"HOPELESS SITUATION."

Dealing with the general situation of the Presidency's finances, Mr. Nariman sounded a note of grave warning. "The situation," he said, "is absolutely hopeless" If we look at the figures in the budget, we cannot imagine as to where we are drifting. The reasons that are always given for unsatisfactory budgets are trade depression and climatic variations. By these excuses the

(Continued on next page.)

"LIVING IN FOOL'S PARADISE"!

GOVT. HOIST WITH THEIR OWN PETARD

RIGHTS OF "DEPRESSED" CLASSES

MR. JAYAKAR'S RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.

So closely following upon Lord Birkenhead's solemn declaration and Sir John Simon's adoption of "His Master's Voice" the debate in the Assembly on the depressed classes to-day has served a great political objective. Mr. Arthur Moore suggested that both Government and the opposition were trying to use the depressed classes as pawn in their political game. Mr. Jayakar frankly told him that he had a political objective in bringing forward his resolution because Government had been giving it a political colour. So the debate turned out to be an acid test of profession and practice of the Government. And this was provided more by Lala Lajpat Rai's amendment than by the original resolution of Mr. Jayakar, for the Lala not only wanted Government to lay aside a crore for these classes of whose special trustees Lord Birkenhead was pretending to be, but also open all public wells, streets, roads and institutions for these classes. And Pundit Thakurdas Bhargava's offer to dine with untouchables inspite of his orthodoxy came as a rude reminder to Government hat it was living in a fool's paradise.

VAIN ATTEMPT TO PRESENT GOVERNMENT CASE.

Mr. Bajpai made a vain attempt to present the Government case in a rosy light, and could hardly show more than seven lagh scholars of these classes. He however, made a very important statement which should shatter Lord Birkenhead's theories, namely, that the untouchables are only 28 millions and not 60 millions. Mr. Bajpai tried to cross swords with older hands and found himself in deep sea, but being a young member the House took a charitable view of his lapses. He could not answer the non-official case which was that efforts should be made to raise these classes to the level of the others. Mr. Bajpai, however, made a confession that whatever progress was made in this direction was made during the reforms period, and that U. P. and Bengal had the best record.

Mr. M. C. Rajah had been prevented by illness from attending such an important debate which would have disclosed to him that his friends are popular representatives and his enemy is his benign Government.

Mr. Arthur Moore seemed sympathetic but did not realize that the solution lay in mass education and improvement in the economic conditions of these classes, and not as he said in carrying propaganda among the "oppressors".

MALAVIYA'S INDICTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.

Pundit Malaviya's intervention at the nd made out a terrible indictment tracing s it did the opposition of the Goverament rom 1815 onwards to all non-official meaures for the spread of mass education.

Mr. Bajpai's expression of "sympathy" carried the House nowhere, but as the Swarajists are not attending non-officials were only 25 against the Government "Bloc" of 47. So Lala Lajpat Rai's proposal was rejected and though Government had opposed Mr. Jayakar's resolution it considered it wise to remain silent and let it pass.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAILS

DELHI, Feb. 23.

Before the Central Legislature commenced sitting to-day, an interesting function was performed by Lord Irwin, in the Central Library Hall of the Council House, when he unveiled a large size portrait of Lord Reading in the presence of a large number of Ruling Princes including Maharajahs of Kashmere and Bikaner besides several official and unofficial members including Swarajists were present. The portrait is the gift of Raja Dewakinandan Prasad Singh who was among those present.

TRIBUTE TO LORD READING.

Lord Irwin in unveiling the portrait reviewed Lord Reading's career and said in the confused situation confronting him on his arrival in India it was no easy task to distinguish between different contributory causes and trace a clear line of action but to Lord Reading the difficulties to be overcome acted as a stimulus. His was a policy founded on limitless patience. If his patience was abused and his conciliatory efforts were not met by adequate response, he knew how and when to take definite decisions and when he laid down his charge he had the satisfaction of knowing that much had been done to restore the stability which India sorely needed. Lord Irwin also paid a tribute to Lady Reading for the part she had played in the public life of her distinguished husband.

OTHER PORTRAITS IN LIBRARY HALL.

The portrait of Lord Reading is the third to be unveiled in the Library Hall, the other two being those of the Prince of Wales and Viscount Chelmsford. There are also three busts which were unveiled on previous occasions, namely those of Mr. Gokhale, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson and Sir John Jenkins. The portrait of Lord Reading had cost Rs. 20,000 and was the work of Phillip D'Laszalo of England.

The Assembly commenced with questions, no Swarajist members being present. Replying to Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir George Rainy said that Government's attention had been drawn to the increase in the imports of cotton yarn and piecegoods. Government did not propose to take any action in the matter at present, but were watching developments.

MR. GRAHAM CORNERED.

Replying to Mr. S. N. Haji, Mr. Graham said the personnel of the delegation to the next sessions of the Assembly of the League of Nations was under consideration. Regarding the suggestion of the appointment of an Indian to lead the delegation Mr. Graham referred Mr. Haji to the Law Member's announcement in the Council of State which stated that it was customary to appoint a person to lead the delegation who in addition to having personal knowledge regarding India was in possession of the guiding principles of His Majesty's Foreign Policy. This system had worked satisfactorily till now

(Continued on page 9.)

AFGHAN ROYALTY IN BERLIN

PRESS APPRECIATION OF VISIT

EX-CROWN PRINCE RECOGNISED AMONG CROWDS

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Berlin.—King Amanullah called on President Hindrenburg, and Members of the Cabinet called on King Amanullah. The Afghan King also received members of Diplomatic Corps. The streets in the vicinity of the King's residence were thronged with curious crowds. Among the interested spectators was the ex-Crown Prince, in a motor-car, who was recognised and was received with cheers and hisses. The Press, which is appreciative of the visit, recalls the employment of German technical experts in Afghanistan, and forecasts an increased reciprocal trade.

President Hindenburg entertained King Amanullah and the Queen of Afghanistan at a banquet which was attended by one hundred and twenty guests. Both Von Hindenburg and King Amanullah delivered cordial speeches. The guests watched the after-banquet military tattoo in the courtyard of the palace, a picturesque feature of which was the playing of the Afghan melodies which had been specially adapted for European musical instruments by the Chief Bandmaster of Reichswehr.—Reuter.

GOVT'S PRESENT TO AFGHAN KING

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Berlin.—Government have presented King Amanullah with a ten seater Junker aeroplane as a souvenir of his Majesty's visit to Germany. Similar machines are already in service in Afghanistan.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S DEAD WARRIORS

KING AMANULLAH LAYS WREATH ON THEIR TOMBS

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The King and Queen of Afghanistan visited Tempelh of Aerodrome which the Germans claim to be the most up-to-date in the world. Their Majesties saw exhibiting flights and lunched with Liebe, President of the Reichstag. King Amanullah then laid a wreath at Zeughaus in memory of Germany's warriors who died in the war and watched gymnastics by Berlin students. His Magisty was subsequently entertained at dinner by Vice-Chancellor Doctor Hergt.—Reuter.

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MAHATMAJI'S MESSAGE

SATYAGRAHA IN BARDOLI

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED

COUNCIL PRESIDENT'S REASONS

SURAT, Feb. 21.

The No-Tax campaign at Bardoli is gaining strength steadily. The Satyagraha movement is receiving sympathy and support from many quarters of this district as well as from outside. A member of the District Local Board has submitted a series of resolutions regarding the campaign to be placed on the agenda before the next meeting of the Board. Resolutions sympathising with farmers and granting of Rs. 500 as the Board's quota to the fight are amidst them.

Activities are [illegible] to hold a Surat District Confe[illegible] Surat shortly. It is understood that Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu are being requested to take part in the Conference.

"BE LOYAL TO YOUR LEADER."

Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have sent word to the farmers at Bardoli advising them to be loyal and faithful to their leader and wishing them success in the great cause they have undertaken, not only for their benefit, but for the benefit of the whole country.—Free Press.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED

PRESIDENT'S REASONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, Feb 21.

Officials in several villages have tried to persuade the people to pay up by citing instances of exceptional lands on which the assessment has been decreased. Their efforts have, however, failed to create any dissension among the ranks. Bhamaiya, Tarbhan and several other villages have joined in the struggle of witholding the enhanced tax. Dr. Chandulal, Imam Saheb Bawazir, Messrs. Kalyanji Vithalbhai, Ravishanker Vyas, Chhotubhai Desai and other workers are touring in the Talukas to educate public opinion in favour of non-payment.

A conference of the agriculturists of the Surat District will be held at Surat on Sunday the 26th inst. to consider the question of lending an effective support to the Bardoli Taluka agriculturists in their struggle. Huge attendance is expected. Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel, Abbas Tyabji, Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik Mr. W. S. Mukadam, Dr. Chandulal Desai, Mr. H. J. Amin, Dr. Sumant Mehta, Darbar Gopaldas Desai, Mr. A. V. Thakkar and several other well-known leaders are likely to attend.

In connection with the severe measures alleged to have been adopted by the Revenue authorities at Bardoli to recover enhanced assessment from the landholders, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik M.L.C. for Surat District had given notice to move for an adjournment of the Council to consider the important question. The President disallowed the notice and explaining the reasons for his decision informed Rao Bahadur Naik through the Secretary of the Council as follows:

"It is understood that Government sanctioned the enhanced assessment in July last since, that time it was known that the enhanced assessment would be recovered at the time usually fixed for collecting assessment viz. January and February. The issue of the coersive process is merely consequential on the refusal to pay the enhanced assessment as sanctioned and does not raise a substantially new issue. The real grievance being the levy of enhanced assessment sanctioned in July last—the matter cannot be said to be urgent for the purposes of rule 12. Further under Rule 12 (IV) of the Bombay legislative council Rules, a motion must not anticipate a matter of which notice has been given. In these circumstances the Hon. the President is unable to give his consent to the motion."

Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai (Kaira District) who also had given notive of an adjournment motion was given a similar reply.

SURAT CONFERENCE ADJOURNED

MR NARIMAN TO PRESIDE

The Conference of the agriculturists of the Surat Distict convened on Sunday the 26th instant at Surat to consider the Ban question of witholding the payment of the enhanced revenue assessment has been postponed to 4th March. Mr. K. F. Nariman M.L.C., will preside over the conference.

JAPANESE ELECTIONS

CONTINUANCE OF POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY FEARED

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Tokio.—Elections have hitherto resulted in Seiyukai securing 215 seats, Minseito 212, Independents 16 and Proletarians 8. Hence the two last named will hold the balance of power. Leading business men fear that the result will mean the continuance of political uncertainty. Supporters of the Proletarian Parties are disappointed with the outcome although they point out that they have secured surprisingly numerous votes in cities, their principal plank being relief of unemployment.—Reuter.

MR. DAS LEAVES FOR ENGLAND

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S JOB.

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.

The Hon. Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member of the Government of India, whose place, it is reported, will be filled by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer of the Madras Government, will proceed to England in May. It is learnt on reliable authority that Mr. S. R. Das will be the High Commissioner for India in the place of Sir Atul Chatterji retiring.

STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN JAPANESE DIET

SMALL GROUPS HOLD BALANCE

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Tokio.—The Seiyukai (Government) Party has won the elections by a narrow majority. According to the practically complete returns, it will have a majority of about half a dozen over the Minseito (Chief Opposition) party. The Independents and Proletarians have secured fifteen and eight seats respectively. The small groups will therefore hold the balance in regard to the voting strength.—Reuter.

MADRAS CHIEF MINISTER

CENSURE MOTION IN COUNCIL

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

It is understood that several Congress members have tabled a motion for the next meeting of the Legislative Council disapproving of the policy of Dr. P. Subbaroyan (Chief Minister) in respect of his publicly expressed intention to co-operate with and give evidence before the Simon Commission contrary to the clear verdict of the Council, and in respect of his supporting the "arbitrary and repressive" policy of the Madras Government in the matter of the issuing of the order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code.—A. P.

SIGNIFICANCE OF BAN

MORAL VALUE OF THE DECISION

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

In a statement explaining the reasons which have led to calling off the hartal on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission in Madras, the Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee say that left to themselves they would have faced the activities of the enemies of the Congress but the general order on the citizens makes it impossible to carry on any propaganda for hartal. Promulgation of the order only upon Congressmen has vindicated the position of the Congress and that is the moral value of calling hartal on the 26th.

The Committee however adds that boycott of the Simon Commission should be carried out at every stage and in every form. The Committee also appeals to the citizens of Tanjore and Madura to carry out the resolution of the Congress about the Commission in letter and spirit.—Free Press.

POSITION IN SAMOA

SHOPS BOYCOTTED

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Wellington.—Position in Samoa (Australia) has apparently reached an impasse. The Mau, it is believed, in obedience to an exhortation by some of the recently deported Europeans to "Stick to the Mau", are refusing to meet the Native Council or the Administrator. Meanwhile shops are boycotted and the Mau agents armed with bludgeons are compelling the natives to return the purchases. Cruisers "Dunedin" and "Diomede" have arrived here.—Reuter.

OBJECT OF HARTAL ACHIEVED.

BOYCOTT MEETINGS WILL DO

WORKING COMMITTEE'S INSTRUCTIONS TO MADRAS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

The following resolution was passed by the Congress Working Committee at its meeting held to-day with regard to the situation created by the passing of order under Section 144, Cr. P.C. by the Madras Government in connection with hartal meetings against the Simon Commission:—

"The Indian National Congress resolved to observe hartals throughout the country on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission in India and later on, in such towns as they might visit, in order to demonstrate the Indian determination to have nothing to do with the Commission. The great success of the hartals all over the country on the 3rd February has clearly demonstrated that India is unanimous in condemning the Commission. The Commission is going to Madras on or about the 26th February, but the executive authorities have declared all necessary propaganda to be illegal and have served orders under Section 144. Cr P.C., on workers and the public, restraining them from all their legitimate activities.

GOVERNMENT CONFESSION OF POPULAR SUCCESS.

"We are clearly of opinion that the promulgation of these orders is a confession by the authorities that but for such orders the hartal would again be a great success. The fact that the Government has resorted to such tactics is proof positive of the existence of a general feeling of emphatic disapproval of the Commission. We are credibly informed that the authorities are to be assisted by rowdy elements in the city to break up the hartal.

CONFINE TO PROTEST MEETINGS

"In these circumstances, we hold that the object of the hartal has been achieved and we advise the Madras Boycott and Congress Committees to confine their activities to the holding of mass meetings condemning the Commission."—A.P.

HARTAL CALLED OFF

DECISION OF ANDHRA AND TAMIL EXECUTIVES

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at the joint session of Andhra and Tamil Nadu executives held this morning at Mr. S. Satyamurti's residence under the presidency of Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar:—

Having considered,

(1) the resolution of the Andhra provincial Congress committee and the Executive Committee dated 21-2-28 calling upon the general public of Madras and specified individuals on whom orders under section 144 Cr. P. C. were served to disobey the order by advocating peaceful and voluntary hartal on the date of the arrival of the Simon Commission at Madras by publicly distributing and receiving pamphlets leaflets and posters,

(2) the resolution of the Tamil Nadu Working Committee dated 22nd deciding to call off the hartal but carry on propaganda for boycotting the Simon Commission.

(3) The telegram of the Secretary of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee soliciting emergent instructions of the All India Congress Committee in as much as a joint session of the Andhra and Tamil Nadu Congress executives was unable to arrive at a joint decision since each committee was firm in its position,

(4) the resolution of the All India Congress working Committee, in answer to three resolutions mentioned above, holding the last hartal sufficient and advising Congress committee to confine themselves to public meetings condemning the Simon Commission.

This joint session of the Tamil Nadu and Andhra Congress Executives resolves to call off hartal on the day of the arrival of the Commission at Madras in supersession of the resolution passed by the Simon Boycott Committee to carry on propaganda for boycott of the Simon Commission at every stage and every form.—Free Press.

"NO CHALLENGE MEANS NATIONAL DISHONOUR."

ANDHRA LEADERS' FIRMNESS

MADRAS, Feb. 22.

Mr. K. Nageswara Rao, Secretary of the Andhra Povincial Congress Committee, has sent a telegram to Mr. S. Srenivasa Iyengar and Dr. M. A. Ansari, the Congress President, saying "The Andhra members feel it a national dishonour if the gagging order is not disobeyed." He adds that Mr. T. Prakasam, he, and several others are firm in challenging the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.—A.P.

NO CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL?

(Continued from previous page.)

authors of the financial tragedy have been always trying to silence the opposition. For my part I don't think that these two causes can properly and fully explain the suicidal financial policy which this Presidency has been forced to pursue. In my opinion, there are several other causes which are responsible for this state of affairs. Trade depression is not confined to India. It is all over the world."

MOST HEAVILY TAXED PRESIDENCY.

Continuing, Mr. Nariman said the Bombay Presidency was the most heavily taxed Presidency in the whole of India. It was a fact which no amount of financial jugglery could controvert. The speaker then paused for a moment to consider whether as a return of the heavy taxation the people of this Presidency had got any proportionate comforts of life. Nobody would seriously suggest, he went on to say, that the people in this Presidency were in any way happier than the people in the rest of India. What was then the justification for this Presidency to be always merged in heavy debts? His reply to that question was that the craze of development had dragged the Presidency on the verge of bankruptcy. The financial calamity was developing with the Development Department; it had started with the starting of that department.

The speaker then asked the Government whether now at least they had placed all their cards before the House. It was common experience, he observed, that only such facts had been from time to time placed before the House as suited the purposes of the Government. Facts likely to reflect on the prestige of several Government officials had always been withheld from the Council. What had been the position, Mr. Nariman questioned, of a constitutional and constructive critic such as he was? In all his speeches in connection with the B.D.D. he had offered nothing but constructive criticism. What was the result? Did Government pay any heed to that criticism? What was the demand of this House since 1922? They had always demanded an enquiry into the working of that department. What was the fate of the resolution which this House had carried in 1924? The speaker emphatically asserted that when the Government declared to the House that there was nothing to be inquired into, they were actually in possession of information which owing to its nature they did not want to disclose. Long before the resolution came up before the House, there was a regular tussle between the Financial Advised and the Deputy Financial Adviser appointed by the Government of India. As far back as 1923, the Deputy Financial Adviser had expressed his opinion that he was disgusted with the state of affairs. He had in his letter written that the situation in the Department was intolerable. These officers had then found out that the B.D.D. was most irresponsible. The Government could be excused for things which happened before 1924, because they could plead ignorance of the facts. But for all that had happened after 1924, he would hold the Government officials responsible. They alone would be held responsible for the wilful waste of money. Proceeding, the speaker pointed out that 50 lakhs out of the current revenue had been taken away to feed the white elephant of B.D.D.

Mr. Nariman's speech was enthusiastically received by the non-official members of the House.

Dr. Gilder (Bombay City) opined that Government were not seriously carrying out the prohibition policy to which they were pledged. He humorously remarked that the constituency which the Hon. Excise Minister had the honour to represent contributed most to the revenues of the Hon. Minister's Department. (Laughter).

GOVERNMENT'S LABOURED EXPLANATION.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), the General Member, picked the gauntlet thrown by Mr. Nariman and came forth with a laboured explanation of the conduct of Government. Mr. Nariman's remarks, he said, required contradictation. Mr. Nariman had charged the Government with having willfully neglected the advice and the wishes of the Council. He had, besides, stated that before the resolution was passed by the Council, Government were aware of the fact hat things have not as they seemed. Returning to that charge the General Member said that the tussle or controversy to which Mr. Nariman had referred was between the Superintending Engineer and the auditor on a certain point. That point was whether the S. E. should or should not apply to the government for the placing of orders. It was in connection with that point that the officer had said that the situation had become intolerable. The speaker added that he was startled by the statement made by Mr. Nariman.

NARRATING OLD STORY.

The General Member then took the House some time back before the resolution was passed in 1924. It was in August session of 1922, he went on to say, that Mr. Lalji Naranji had tabled a resolution of a Committee to look into the affairs of the B.D.D. The resolution was not unfortunately reached. Seeing the importance of the resolution the Government sent it to the Advisory Committee as a special reference. On 24th October 1924, Mr. Nariman moved his resolution. The speaker asked the members to see for themselves if there was any material difference between the two resolutions. In his opinion, there was no difference. The Government had informed the House that they were willing to accept Mr. Lalji's resolution. On the resolution of Mr. Nariman a Committee was appointed look into and report the working of B. D. D. Mr. Nariman was offered a seat on that Committee which he refused to accept. It was Mr. Nariman who had declined the invitation. Personally, the General Member added, he regretted more than anybody else the absence of Mr. Nariman on that Committee. This position was perfectly clear as far as Mr. Nariman's allegations were concerned. It was this Committee, the speaker informed the House, that made the report as to how money was spent on the Back Bay project.

MR. NARIMAN'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Nariman then got up to give a personal explanation. There were reasons, he said, why he had refused to work on that Committee. He had a condition and that was that the Committee should be authorised to investigate into the past working of the B.D.D. Government refused to accede to that condition and hence his refusal to work on that Committee.

Mr. Karki (Karwar) said the more he read the budget the more he was convinced of the bankrupt state of the Presidency's finances. Proceeding, he narrated the grievances from which his own district was suffering.

CLOSING DOWN COLLEGES.

Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, the Minister for Education, assured the House he had got for his department as much as was possible to get.

He had all idea, he admitted, whether it was not possible for the Government to close down some of their colleges. He had looked into the papers and found out that these colleges were founded on the basis of certain endowments and it was not possible to close them down.

The Hon. Minister very lightly treated the question of the proposed increase in College fees. These Colleges, he urgued, turned out more graduates than what were necessary.

FINANCE MEMBER'S SPEECH.

Sir Chunilal Mehta, the Finance Member, in an extremely balanced and informative speech said, there was no justification for the very harsh criticism which came from several members of the House. Adverting to the suggestion of Mr. Jones regarding the abolition of cotton cess, the Finance Member informed the House that the question of cotton of cess was fully considered by the Tariff Board and recommendations made by that Board were with the Government. They would be interested to know, he added, that not only the whole of cotton cess was absorbed in losses in the industrial houses but in addition to that a sum of 5 lakhs would have to be borne from the general revenue every year. Bombay Municipality and the Government were parties to that cess. The Government had written to the Municipality as to what they could do in the matter.

FURTHER DEBT OF 11 CRORES.

Coming to the actual situation, the Finance Member said:—"We have in front of us a further debt of 11 crores. We have, in addition, a debt which is not to be repaid, but on which we have to pay annual interest, amounting to 9 crores. The rest of our debt is incurred on behalf of local bodies who are making regular payments. The speaker then dealt with the arguments advanced by several critics of the budget.

The Finance Member then took up the question of the reduction of balances.

He had no hesitation in saying that the Presidency was not on the verge of bankruptcy and would never be. (Shouts of hear, hear). Concluding the Finance Member said that he had tried to do his best.

The Finance Member's speech had a considerable effect on the minds of the members on both sides of the House.

The House then adjourned till 1 p.m. to-day.

COLD RECEPTION AT BEZWADA

MUNICIPALITY BOYCOTTS COMMISSION

PEON HANDS OVER NO-CONFIDENCE RESOLUTION TO SIR JOHN

BEZWADA, Feb. 23.

The Simon Commission special reached here from Calcutta, to-day at 12 noon, and stayed for fifteen minutes. Soon after the special stopped, a municipal peon handed over to Sir John Simon a letter from the Chairman of the Municipality, intimating the Council's resolution of no-confidence in the Commission. Volunteers mustered strong on the platform long before, and about 12 goldsmiths were present to welcome the Commission. The railway police urged the volunteers to leave the platform but they declined saying that the anti-boycotters should also be sent away. To avoid the boycott demonstration, and allow a welcome to be presented, the train was stopped beyond the platform and the boycotters were prevented by the police to get near them, while the welcome party was taken near and the introduction was made in the hot sun. Only one Mahomedan youth joined the anti-boycotters. As the train steamed out, the national volunteers waved black flags with cries of "Go Back", to which the Commissioners replied with a smile.—Free Press.

COMPLETE HARTAL AT GUNTUR

GUNTUR, Feb. 23.

In view of the Simon Commission's arrival this afternoon, complete hartal is observed to demonstrate the people's protest. Boycott mottos and black flags are hoisted on Municipal Offices. All shops and factories are closed and business is at a standstill. The Municipal Office and schools are closed for three days and also the Town High School by virtue of its Committee's resolution in reply to the Collector's request to agree for the Commission's visit.

The District Board meeting was held with the barest quorum after waiting for half an hour after the fixed time this morning. After the disposal of certain subjects and when the Vice-President asked the sense of the House as to the adjournment of the meeting for Sir John Simon's sight this evening, the Collector Mr. Duff who has newly taken a seat suggested there was no quorum and the meeting adjourned 'sine die,' amidst cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai," from the outside crowds.

GREETING AT STATION.

It is learnt that the Boycott resolutions of the Bezwada Municipal Council and Taluk Board have been sent by special peons to be conveyed to Sir John Simon at the Bezwada station.—Free Press.

CROWD GREETS COMMISSION WITH BLACK FLAGS

GUNTUR, Feb. 23.

The special train of the Simon Commission steamed in by the line at the Guntur Railway Station at 2.35 this afternoon. The Collector, Mr. Duff and the District Educational Officer, Mr. Abdul Hamid and the other officials received Sir John Simon and his colleagues. A big crowd with black flags and mottos of "Simon Go Back" greeted them with continued cries.

The Members of the Andhra Chamber of Commerce, Guntur informed Sir John Simon denying any authority to Mr. J. Venkat Ratnam to seek an interview with him as the President of the Chamber.—Free Press.

COMPLETE DISARMAMENT IN FOUR YEARS

SOVIETS PROPOSALS

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Geneva.—The text of Soviet Russia's draft disarmament convention is published. It consists of sixtythree articles designed to provided a complete world disarmament in four years after which it proposes as a means of protection that customs guards, local police and various other guards can be retained armed with magazine rifles but not organised for war purposes.

It also proposes the establishment of a maritime police service for the protection of trade routes on seas to be divided into sixteen zones over which regional groups of states shall assume responsibility as a sort of "sea mandatories". No warship of the maritime police ought to exceed three thousand tons and carry more than two guns, the calibre of which ought not to exceed two inches. It finally proposes a ruthless disarmament programme in other directions on the lines of M. Litvinoff's proposals made in November 1927.—A. P.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN AMERICA

BREAK IN INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY

LONDON, Feb. 22.

New York.—The reopening of free lodging houses and the existence of longest bread queues for over a decade are the outward signs of a break in American industrial prosperity and increasing unemployment which is likely to become an important issue in the forthcoming presidential election.

PROVIDING WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED

Washington.—Mr. Celler (New York Democrat) has introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives asking President Coolidge to speed up Government works all over the country to provide work for the unemployed estimated at 4,000,000. He said that the Governor of New York had already expedited a public building construction in New York State to meet the emergency.—Reuter's Special.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

BIRKENHEAD PROMISES PRIVATE INFORMATION.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S INVITATION

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The House of Lords agreed to the motion of Lord Birkenhead in favour of the appointment of a Standing Joint Committee of both the Houses on Indian Affairs. Lord Birkenhead hoped that the labours of the Committee would not be oppressive.

Lord Chelmsford suggested that Lord Birkenhead might privately inform the Committee with regard to the affairs of India and said that the late Mr. Montagu and himself, when they suggested such a Committee, had not any idea of establishing an additional machinery to deal with Indian Affairs in England, but were impressed with the desirability of keeping Parliament informed in regard to the situation in India and regarded the committee as a stage in the educative process.

Lord Birkenhead promised that if at any time in this session, the Committee invited him to give his impressions on the Indian situation, they would undoubtedly find him at their service.—Reuter.

BIRKENHEAD TICKLES INDIA

DISPUTE WITH BRITISH COMPANY

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The five-year old dispute between the British Government and the Basle Trading Company in which the Government of India is also concerned, was mentioned in the House of Lords.

When replying to Lord Londonderry, Lord Salisbury intimated on behalf of the Colonial Office which was also concerned, that an agreement had been reached with regard to the restoration of the Company's share capital plus interest and restitution of their property, though the question of additional compensation was still under discussion. As far as the Indian aspect of the question was concerned, the matter was complicated by the regard which must be paid to the authority of the Indian Legislature.

MORE HARM THAN GOOD.

Lord Birkenhead, speaking on the Indian aspect of the case, reminded the House that the British were no longer completely masters in their own household in dealing with a subject of this kind. He had been corresponding with the Viceroy with reference to the question. He would be doing more harm than good if he put the matter higher than that. He was sure that the development of the situation in India and the conclusion to be ultimately reached, must be very greatly affected by the agreement now announced by Lord Salisbury. He deprecated discussion which would not help in the difficult negotiations with which he was charged on behalf of India or in the ultimate presentations of the case if it became necessary to submit to a neutral committee.

Lord Templeton finally withdrew his motion for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the matter.—Reuter.

"NATIVES OF INDIA."

FOREIGN SECRETARY'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

In the House of Commons, Col. Josiah Wedgwood drew attention to the expulsion of Mohamed Ali an old estabilshed Indian merchant from Kismayu recently, and his transfer to Italy without trial because he unintentionally omitted to give the Fascist salute.

Sir Austin Chamberlain, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that Government lacked official information and in the absence of the British Consular Officer in the Italian Somaliland, it must be some time before the official report was obtainable. He said that the "Natives" of India obtained the same degree of protection abroad as all the other British subjects.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH PERSIA.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy, Sir A. Chamberlain said that the nationality of the Sheikh of Mohammerah was Persian and the interest of His Majesty's Government in the Sheikh, was based on a long-standing friendship. He added that His Majesty's Government had no desire to suggest that the Sheikh was other than a Persian subject.

Commander Kenworthy declared that the terms contained in Sir A. Chamberlain's last note to the Shah of Persia were published in a paper printed in English in Iraq. Sir A. Chamberlain replied that he was not aware that the terms contained in any recent communication to the Persian Government had been published in the Press. He said that it was not customary and not desirable to publish the correspondence with regard to the questions still under negotiation with a foreign Government and, therefore, he was unable to make any communication to the House of Commons at present.—Reuter.

LIVING IN FOOL'S PARADISE.

(Continued from page 7.)

and it was not found necessary to depart from it.

Mr. Haji: Is it not a fact that the delegations from the Dominions are led by nationals of those Dominions?

Mr. Graham: Yes.

Mr. Haji. Why were not either the present or past members of the Indian Central Legislature found fit for the purpose?

Mr. Graham:—The position with regard to India is entirely different from that of the Dominions.

Sir Hari Singh Gour:—May I enquire whether so far as the League of Nations is concerned there is any difference between the position of India and that of the Dominions?

Mr. Graham:—India is a member of the League of Nations and has the same status.

Mr. Haji:—Then why do you consider Indians inferior to the nationals of the Dominions?

There was no answer.—A.P.

EXCAVATION WORK.

Mr. Yaminkhan moved a resolution to provide for a substantial sum in the budget for thoroughly repairing old buildings like mosques, tombs and gates lying round about Delhi in a dilapidated condition and not owned by any particular individual, and for carrying on excavation work on the site of Hastinapur, in Meerut District.

The resolution together with amendments was lost after Government had replied.

POLICE SERVICE FOR UNTOUCHABLES.

Mr. Jayakar moved a resolution recommending that instructions should be issued all local Governments to provide special ilities for the education of untouchas and other depressed classes and also opening all public services to them, ecially the police. Mr. Jayakar said his object was to speed up matters to see that no local Government took er under the plausible contention that ss the Hindus themselves were pred to admit equality, Government did propose to take any steps in the er. He feared there was a varied y followed by the Provincial Governs and he wanted to know from the Government spokesman what efforts had been made in the areas directly under the Government of India's charge so as to serve as a model for the provinces to follow. In answer to a question by Lala Mohanlal in the Punjab Council the Finance Member there had said some time ago that members of the depressed classes were not enrolled in the police; and that when there was evidence that the depressed classes were treated on an equal footing by all sections of the community and when Government were satisfied that enrolment of members of this class would satisfy the requirements of efficiency, then Government would be prepared to throw open recruitment to them. This meant doomsday and Mr. Jayakar wanted to know if conditions postponing such reform till doomsday had the approval of the Central Government.

GOVERNMENT'S CASE.

Mr. Bajpai replying on behalf of Government said the principle of the resolution was unchallengable. The point a issue was that facilities should be provided for the education of the depressed classes. He did not call them backward classes because he knew of Brahmins in the United Provinces who were as backward and poor as any other class. Education being a transferred subject the Government of India had concern only with the educational facilities in the minor administrations.

Remarkable results in this matter had been obtained through the special schools, special scholarships, remission of fees, liberal grants-in-aid and special capitation grants to teachers employed in schools which admit members of the depressed classes; and in the Central Provinces they had gone even further for they were granting a bonus to the headmaster of every primary school for each member of the depressed class for whom he could obtain the primary certificate (applause). Mr. Bajpai claimed that this record showed that the local Governments were keenly alive to their responsibility in the matter and it would, in the circumstances, be superarrogatory on their part to send directions to the local Governments.

LAJPAT RAI'S AMENDMENT.

Lala Lajpat Rai [illegible]

ernment's reply as very disappointing especially after the loud claims made by them as trustees of the depressed classes. He insisted that special measures must be taken until these communities were brought up to the level of others (applause). The record of the last decade did not show that even one per cent of these classes went to school. Private organisations run by Hindus were responsible for a good part of the progress in this directions and the elder brother of Mr. Birla was spending from fifteen to twenty thousand rupees a month on the education and amelioration of these classes (applause). He wanted figures showing what had been done by Government effort as distinct from private help. He further wanted that roads and public wells should be thrown open to such classes and that a census should be taken of these communities as the figure of sixty million had been put up arbitrarily by Government for purposes of political exploitation. Lala Lajpat Rai mo[illegible] amendment accordingly.

TENDENCY TO BE SELF-SATISFIED.

Mr. Arthur Moore held that the problem was one which must be tackled from the top and not from the bottom. The crore that Lala Lajpat Rai wanted to be set aside should be used for the education of the oppressor and make them concede ordinary human rights to the depressed classes. Mr. Moore detected a certain undercurrent on both sides of the House showing a desire to make capital out of the question of untouchability, but he asked that what they were doing for the classes themselves. There was a tendency to be self-satisfied.

Mr. Alexander urged that agricultural education should be provided for the depressed classes.

Mr. Joshi wanted the grant of a crore to be recurrent as this was not too much for 60 million people.

Sir Hari Singh Gour moved an amendment that the benefit of the grant should go not merely to the "depressed" but to other backward classes as well.

ORTHODOX HINDU'S DECLARATION.

Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava speaking as an orthodox Hindu declared that every section of the Hindus was prepared to welcome on an equal footing the depressed classes.

Mr. Moore.—Will you shake hands?

Mr. Bhargava:—I will even eat him.

Mr. Chatterjee claimed that British and American Christian Missions had given the lead to indigenous agencies for the uplift. He did not think that Government had done enough for these classes.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas considered it deplorable that a department which was considered to possess a pro-Indian point of view should have been so instructed by Government. He hoped there was still scope for the Government to meet their demand.—A. P.

MASS EDUCATION: ONLY SOLVENT.

Pandit Malaviya expressed the opinion that mass education was the only solvent to the question of amelioration of the depressed classes. With this end in view various demands were put in the legislatures from time to time but from 1815 to 1918 the Government were either opposed to it or were apathetic to it. It was only after reforms were introduced and the Education Department went into the hands of Ministers in provinces that a definite advance was made. Either Government should now spend more money or hand over the finances of India to Indians and then they would find that in ten years time the problem of depressed classes would become a matter of past history.

Sir Walter Willson said he was agreeable to the latter part of Lajpat Rai's amendment, but did not agree with the proposal for a grant of a crore of rupees.

MR. JAYAKAR'S REPLY.

Mr. Jayakar replying to the debate urged Government to formulate a policy in the light of the debate and forward the same to the local Governments. When a private individual could spend fifteen lakhs in five years he asked, why should not the Government spend a crore a year. He confessed there was political meaning in his resolution just as there was political meaning in the Government's emphasis on the depressed classes problem. He wanted their progress to be sped up.

REPLY TO BIRKENHEAD.

Mr. Bajpai replying said that untouchables in India numbered only 28 1/2 millions and not 60 millions. The Government of India were precluded from spending the central funds of the Provincial Transferred subjects. He, however, offered that in forwarding to local Governments to-day's debate he would bring out points which had emerged from the debate.

The Chair then put to vote various amendments.

The minor ones moved by Mr. Moore and Mr. Chatterjee were accepted, but Lala Lajpat Rai's amendment was rejected by 47 to 25 votes.

Lala Lajpat Rai's amendment wanted the Government of India "to sanction one crore of rupees for the education of depressed classes from the central fund and issue orders that all wells that are not private, all streets and roads that are public, and all institutions which are financed or managed partly or wholly from public funds be opened to depressed classes and that a special list be made of [illegible] touchables but are at present included in depressed classes in Government records."

This amendment having been negatived Mr. Jayakar's resolution as amended was then put and passed in the following terms:

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to issue directions to all Local Governments to provide special facilities for the education of untouchables and other depressed classes particularly by reserving seats in Teachers Training Classes for them and also for opening all public services to them."

The Assembly then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

WILL BOMBAY COUNCIL BOYCOTT THE COMMISSION?

(Continued from Page 6.)

certainly be in a position to carry a cut motion in respect of that item. They also hold that the passing of such a motion would, to all intents and purposes, mean a categorical rejection of the Simon Commission. At least it would serve as a feeler to show which way the wind is blowing in this Council. A few Nationalist members are, however, afraid that if a motion on this item fails, a contrary inference will be drawn by the Government that the House is in favour of the Statutory Commission. The opinions of various parties have not yet crystallised on this point.

THE NON-BRAHMIN ATTITUDE.

It will not be out of place here to compare the relative forces of the Government on the one hand and of the Opposition on the other. The revised list of members corrected up to the 16th instant shows that the present Council has got 112 members, 86 elected and 26 nominated. Among the elected 86, there are 5 Europeans, 26 Muslims, 15 Non-Brahmins, 36 members belonging to various Nationalist groups, 3 Ministers and a President. If we leave aside the President the fullest voting strength of the House is 115, 111 members on the list and 4 Executive mem[illegible] upon the support of the Executive members, a majority of nominated members, all the European members and a considerable number of Muslim votes. It will be seen on a closer analysis that out of the 26 nominated, no more than 24 members will vote with the Government on the issue of the Statutory Commission. Men like Mr. S. C. Joshi and Mr. Syed Munawar have on a majority of occasions voted with the Opposition and there is no reason why they will not walk into the popular lobby when the voting on the boycott issue takes place. Out of 27 Muslim votes including that of the Minister for Local Self-Government, it is generally believed that the Government cannot secure more than 15 votes. The sure strength on which the Government can conveniently depend upon is, therefore, reduced to 48, including 4 Executive Councillors, 5 Europeans, 24 nominated members and 15 Muslim votes. It now remains to be seen how many of the 67 remaining votes of the House, the Opposition can depend upon. The Ministers are always the uncertain factors and for our calculation they must be left out of account though if they are true to their country they should follow the example of the C. P. Ministers. At best we can hope that one will remain neutral and the other two will cancel each other. The Opposition can array in their field an army of 36 members, belonging to various Nationalist groups, viz., Swarajists, Responsivists, Coalition Nationalists and Independents. They can reasonably expect at least 8 Muslim votes to be thrown on their side. This brings their strength to 44 as against Government's 48. The key of the situation, therefore, rests with Non-Brahmins and to a certain extent with Muslims. Non-Brahmins like Messrs. Surve, Bhosle and Gunjal have always voted in the popular lobby and they can be relied upon when any question of public interest comes before the House. The rest of the Non-Brahmins who number 12 will, it is confidently expected, throw in their lot with the Opposition, thus making the Opposi[illegible]

REGENCY OF NABHA

OFFER TO MAHARANI.

MR. WATSON DEMANDS IMMEDIATE REPLY

DELHI, Feb. 23.

On the day after the "arrest" of the ex-Maharaja of Nabha, the Maharani of Nabha received at Dehra Dun an officious looking visitor who almost took her by surprise by informing her that her husband was under arrest and was on his way to Kodaikanal. This gentleman was no other than Mr. Watson, the Agent-General to the Governor-General.

Mr. Watson, it is understood, on very reliable authority, asked the Maharani to accompany him to Nabha to perform the installation ceremony of her son as Maharaja of Nabha. The Maharani replied that she wanted time to consider the whole question and to consult her husband before giving her consent. Mr. Watson, however, told her that there was no time for her to communicate with her husband and that decision should be communicated to him within 24 hours. He further told the Maharani that in case she agreed to instal her son as Maharaja, Government would be prepared to appoint her as Regent till the Maharaja came to age.

It is not yet known what reply the Maharani gave, although the instaliation ceremony of the new Maharaja would soon take place.—Free Press.

min party, has, in no ambiguous terms, refuted the insinuation that his party will vote with the Government on the issue of the Commission. The party has not yet taken any final decision; however I could gather from the talks I had with the prominent members of the party that the party as a whole will support the boycott of the Commission in whatever shape or form it comes before the Council. It is [illegible]

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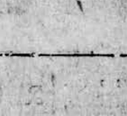

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TESTIMONIAL

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

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"THE MAHATMA SHOULD NOT DIE."

LINK BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

SMART RETORT TO FALSE PROPAGANDA

EUROPE GETTING AMERICANISED?

(BY MISS HOUSDING.)

To the readers of the "Chronicle" the name of Miss Housding is not a new one. Our readers will remember that Miss Housding had been staying in the Sabarmati Ashram for a considerable time during her previous visit to this country. Like the many who have been attracted to India from the West by the magic of Mahatma Gandhi and the new awakening in India, this German lady was also attracted towards the Mahatma's Ashram on the banks of the Sabarmati. The few days of her stay in Ahmedabad and her visits to other centres then had created an indelible impression in her mind. She did not come here as the American scribbler who wrote that condemned Book "Mother India." Miss Housding came to learn, and she learnt to appreciate India. Her stay in Ahmedabad had brought her in close touch with the working-class people of that industrial area. With the passion and instinct for service, she felt at the time she left for Germany some months ago that her place was not in her sweet home across the seas, but with the labouring people of India. She has now returned to India and is going to stay in Ahmedabad as the manager of the hospital started by Seth Ambalal Sarabhai for the benefit of the workers. On arrival she has sent us the following exclusive article exclusively for the "Chronicle."

Before leaving India last year, I gave you a promise to write an article for your paper on returning. I want to use this opportunity to make a public rejoinder to an article published by a fellow-passenger on board the steamer on my way to Europe. I should have contemptuously ignored the article altogether, if my own name alone had been mentioned, but as soon as my Master and Friend "Mahatma Gandhi" is concerned, I cannot be silent. I sent an answer to Bapu asking him to have it translated into Gujarati and published; but needless to say he did not do so. I owe my Indian friends at least a short statement and with one sentence I shall have done with the subject. I never gave an interview to the author of the article "From East to West" and if she overheard a conversation she ought to have been a better listener.

EUROPEAN IMPRESSIONS.

Now you will want to hear something about my European impressions. All Europe is getting more or less Americanised. The world seems to have become a race-course and race-winners are paid fabulous prices. There are winter-sport and summer-sport, races, motor-races, airship-races, etc. and I believe a boxer gets the highest prices.

The traffic in Berlin and Munich is enough to strain your nerves to the highest pitch. It is best regulated in Munich, where white lines are drawn across the streets on which you have to cross; as soon as you attempt another crossing you find yourself in the arms of a policeman who, gently or not gently, hauls you back to the right crossing. In Munich it has become quite a symbolic expression, and if a youngster wants to overstep the limit he is sold. "Keep on the white line, my boy".

When you go to see your friends in the afternoon for the purpose of having a nice talk with them, usually the "Radio" is turned on which, even at its best, is only a poor substitute for good music. I usually fled after half an hour, for I love German music too much to put up with anything second-hand.

There are cinemas in nearly every street, and though I greatly dislike them, I was persuaded by some friends to see the film that had to be prolonged wherever it appeared. It was called "Metropolis," and it was the very picture of our mechanised and materialised age where man has become a machine, and the great success of producing an artificial human being has been achieved. The workers have to live underground, the slaves of monster-machines and the factory-owner takes great care that his son should never know anything about the wretched life down below. By chance he sees the girl who is the angel of the workers and he insists upon going down. It would lead too far to go into details but this film haunted me for days.

REJUVENATION CRAZE.

Life must be enjoyable in spite of all the complaints of scarcity of money and other complaints, for there is a rejuvenation-craze going on every where. Paraffin-baths by which you can decrease your weight at the rate of two pounds an hour. Lukutate-Cures! The bor shows the picture of an Indian girl leading an elephant with one hand and having in the other a little red fruit, supposed to be the marvellous rejuvenator. We are told that herds of elephants are going up in the hills at the time when the little fruit is ripe and feed on it. So, if you want to become as old as an elephant,—some people seem to like the idea,—you must eat sukutate.

We are not quite so advanced as they are in America, where ladies undergo costly operations by which a part of the upper skin of the forehead is removed, the lower part is raised thus all the wrinkles are removed and the scar is covered with hair. Instead of that we have other kinds of facial treatments during which ladies lie with their faces massaged and treated with ointment for hours in tight bandages. Then, of course, there is strinach and his followers! Oh yes, we are far advanced, or would it not be better to say: "We are sunk enough here, God knows"?

But there are amongst the "madding crowd" quite a number of still small voices whose sound came to me again and again. We all have one star, one leader, and that is Mahatma Gandhi. When a false report appeared in the last week of December telling us that his life was in danger I got piles of letters, and one friend wrote: "Mahatma cannot, must not die"! When at last I received Bapu's letter our joy was boundless. He is the link between East and West, between all those whose badge is "Ahimsa"!

BOMBAY'S VICE VENUE MEMBER

MR. RIEU TO GO ON LEAVE.

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, C.S.I., I.C.S., a Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, leave of absence for urgent reasons of health for a period not exceeding two months and twenty-nine days with effect from the 24th March 1928, has been granted.

A severe epidemic of cholera is anticipated in Bihar this year which is likely to start in Purnea and Champaran in March and which will probably affect the whole of Bihar.—A. P.

SORE ITCHING SCALPS.

ZAM-BUK RIDS SKIN AND HAIR OF DISFIGURING DISEASE.

Contagious and ravaging diseases of the scalp, afflicting both children and adults, are a cause of grave concern to the Health Authorities of this country.

Sufferers should know that in Zam-Buk they have the surest and most soothing remedy for hair-destroying sores, eczema, ringworm, etc., is Zam-Buk. Apply this precious herbal balm, to all bald inflamed patches, scaly encrustations, and red itching eruptions. It quickly ends pain and irritation; kills disease parasites, draws out all bad matter, and soon makes the hair and scalp healthy and hygienic.

Zam-Buk, which has an unequalled record of success in the treatment of diseases of the skin and scalp, owes its remarkable curative and disease-dispelling power to its rare herbal origin and highly-refined character. Common fatty ointments lie uselessly on the surface skin and never get at the real trouble. Zam-Buk, however, soaks readily through the tiny pores. It HEALS FROM BELOW by acting on the underlying tissues where skin disease has its roots.

For eczema, psoriasis, ulcers, bad legs, poisoned wounds, festering sores, prickly heat, Dhobies' itch, piles, ringworm, scurf, cuts, bruises, scalds, sprains, etc., Zam-Buk is always the perfect healer to use. Re. One a box, or Rs. 2-4 family size. All medicine dealers. Agents:—Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

Gain Beauty while you sleep

The hours you spend in sleep are meant by Nature actually to renew your complexion. Your skin is constantly changing. As the outer layer gets old and weatherbeaten, it should disappear and give place to the fresh, young skin which has been growing underneath. Unfortunately, modern conditions often interrupt this natural process, and that is why so many of our famous beauties use Mercolized Wax every night before they go to bed. A little Mercolized Wax gently rubbed in with the finger tips at bedtime assists Nature by dissolving away all the particles of old, worn out, dried-up skin, which otherwise would clog up the pores and smother the bright, young skin underneath. If you've never tried this Mercolized Wax treatment before, you'll be astonished at the difference even one night can make. It is so simple that you may not feel it can possibly do much, but just try it to-night and see for yourself. Simply ask any chemist for some pure Mercolized Wax and follow the directions he will give you on the jar.

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IMPROVEMENTS TRUST-A GOLD MINE.

QUESTION OF AMALGAMATION AGAIN.

RETIRING PRESIDENT'S SERVICES EULOGISED

At an adjourned meeting of the Improvements Board on Wednesday the budget estimates for 1928-29 were further considered and adopted. At the last meeting Sir V. A. Dabholker moved the adoption of the budget. But Dr. A. G. Viegas had moved an amendment to refer it to the Improvements Committee for further consideration.

Dr. J. N. Choksy resuming the debate suggested that the Improvement Trust should be amalgamated with the Bombay Municipality at the earliest possible moment.

Dr. J. V. Vora agreed with Mr. Choksy. The only practical way to save the Trust from insolvency, he said, was to amalgamate it with the Municipality in regard to the improvement of the sanitation and reduction of mortality in the city.

TRUST—"A GOLD MINE."

Sir V. A. Dabholker said that not one of the speakers had submitted a constructive programme for the guidance of the Improvements Committee. He urged the House to remember that the Improvement Trust was instrumental in removing the most insanitary condition of areas like Worli and Koliwada and supplied sanitary rooms to the poor at the lowest rent possible. It was said that the Trust was in debt to the extent of Rs. 15 crores, but he pointed out that against this debt the Trust had assets to the extent of Rs. 17 crores. Thus, the Trust was in no way an insolvent body, but a solvent institution possessing Rs. two crores more than its liabilities. It was more like a gold mine to the Corporation than a source of financial embarassment.

The amendment of Dr. Viegas was then put to vote and was declared lost. The original proposition was carried by a majority.

The budget items under different heads were then approved without discussion.

DR. BATLIWALLA EULOGISED.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla then thanked the Board for their kind indulgence during the term of his office as President which expired that day.

Sir V. A. Dabholker, Dr. A. G. Viegas and Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola thanked the President for his fairness and impartiality.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: PISCES.

If to-day is your birthday, you are a man of tender heart and true devotion, fit to adorn the ranks of supermen or demigods and an object of great admiration on the part of demi-goddesses. You are a doting parent, but your insensible doting carried to excess, may sometimes land your daughter or son into difficulties, like the fate of Andromeda of good old days. Her fond mamma, in her usual feminine flattery and froth, boasted that the beauty of her worthy daughter surpassed that of the Nereids; so the Nereids induced Kaka Neptune to send a sea-monster on the country to capture the niece Andromeda, and an oracle declared that the "houri" must be given up to it. Alas,—a lac(k) of rupees a day!—she was chained to a rock, but the heart of Perseus melted at the cruel punishment, and he gallantly rescued her! You will boast of the beauty and good qualities of your daughter which will subject her to the inroads of modern jealous Nereids, let alone the greed of rich magnates; but, of course, like that "houri" of old, she will be saved in time by enterprising youths. Days of chivalry are not yet dead! There are thousands of brave men each of whom deserves a V. C. but whose flower of youth blushes unseen, having been made effeminate through deprivation of arms even for self-defence let alone the defence of sweet seventeens like Andromeda. So beware of overzealous indiscretions. Another of your drawbacks, your fault, is to tell other people theirs, which is disastrous in this faulty world in which we now live.

PLAGUE IN CUTCH

APPEAL TO WEALTHY MERCHANTS

ANJAR, Feb, 22.

Mr. Chaturbuj Dwarkadas, Secretary, Plague Relief Fund, wires to say that the epidemic is speedily spreading in Vagad, Cutch and Kidianagar. The distress of the poor and afflicted is unspeakable. Funds have run short and he, therefore, requests wealthy merchants to help the Relief Committee.

NO HOPES OF RECONSIDERATION

REVENUE MEMBER ON ALIBAG

SAYS, "GRIEVANCES ARE NOT LEGITIMATE."

Revision settlement in the Alibag Taluka formed the subject of a few interpellations put by Mr. A. M. Atavane (Kolaba District) at the sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday. The Revenue Member in his reply stated that the people of the Alibag Taluka had no legitimate grievances and that there was no intention on the part of Government to reconsider their decision.

Mr. Atavane asked:

(a) how many notices with one-fourth lne under sections 148 and 152 of the Land Revenue Code for the recovery of increased assessment were issued in the Alibag Taluka; (b) how many distraints and how many notices of forfeiture also were issued for the same purpose; (c) whether the increased assessment in the Alibag Taluka for 1925-26 is calculated and shown as remitted in the village papapers of the taluka for the purpose of section 104 of the Land Revenue Code; (d) if not, whether Government intend to give the remission for the year 1926-27; (e) whether they are aware that the supplementary notices under sections 102 and 103 of the Land Revenue Code were published in different villages of the Alibag Taluka in September 1926 i.e., a month after the notification of introduction; (f) whether it is a fact that valuable distrained articles are allowed to be sold for trifling sums in auction, for instance gold bangles weighing 5-1|2 tolas were sold for Rs. 42; (g) whether it is a fact that the Dharawadi Nivaran Committee of Alibag is following a perfectly lawful and peaceful movement for giving vent to their discontent at the revised rates under the revision of the taluka; (h) whether they intend to reconsider their decision in the matter of the revised rates in re-revision of the Alibag Taluka and thus give due redress to the grievances of the peiple.

REVENUE MEMBER'S REPLY.

In reply to the above, the Hon. Mr. J L. Risu (Revenue Member) stated:—

(a) 766 notices were issued under section 152 of the Land Revenue Code for the recovery of increased assessment. Fines under section 148 of the Code for ordered in 655 cases. (b) Distraint of movable property was made in 70 cases, but sales took place in 49 cases only; in the remaining cases the arrears were paid before the date of sale. 250 notices of intended forfeiture were issued, but in no case was any land actually forfeited. In two cases lands submerged by tides and of no use to their occupants were forfeited, but this had nothing to do with the agitation in connection with the revision settlement; (c) The second revision survey rates were announced in the Alibag Taluka in July 1926. The assessment at the old rates had already by then been levied and recovered for that revenue year. There was therefore no occasion to show in the accounts the new rates and consequent remissions under section 104 of the Land Revenue Code. (d) No, because as stated in the reply to (c) above, only the old rates were collected in 1925-26. (e) Notices announcing the revised settlement sanctioned by Government were published in all the villages concerned before 31st July 1926 according to sections 102 and 103 of the Code. Owing to certain modifications made by Government in the rates and groups originally proposed by the Settlement Officer, a supplementary notification was published in September 1926. Revision settlement are, however, held to have been introduced in the year in which the provisionally sanctioned assessments are announced under section 103, and not in the year in which any modifications in the assessment are brought into operation.

"MOVEMENT HAS SUBSIDED."

(f) Yes: in some cases because people who attended the auctions were dissuaded by interested persons from bidding up to the full value of the goods put to auction. (g) So far as Government are aware, the movement has now entirely subsided and (h) No. Government do not admit that the people have any legitimate grievances.

PRESIDENCY MILLS CO. LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The forty-second annual meeting of the shareholders of the Presidency Mills Co. Ltd. was held on Monday afternoon at the Mills offices in Fort when the report and audited balance sheet and abstract of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1927 was adopted.

In the course of the report the Chairman of the Board of Directors stated:—

The Company has suffered a loss of Rs. 2,52,094-14-0 during this year. This amount together with the last year's debit balance of Rs. 2,69,625-6-0, makes the aggregate loss of Rs. 5,21,720-4-0. Out of this the Directors recommend to write off the amount of Rs. 1,70,000 standing to the credit of renewal of machinery, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 3,51,720-4-0 to be carried to the next year. The above loss is due to such unfavourable circumstances as general depression in trade, difficulties of finance, the high scale of wages, etc. After the arrangement of the finances, the position of the current year does not seem to be gloomy so far and all efforts are being made to introduce improvements. The Agents have voluntarily given up their Commission due to them.

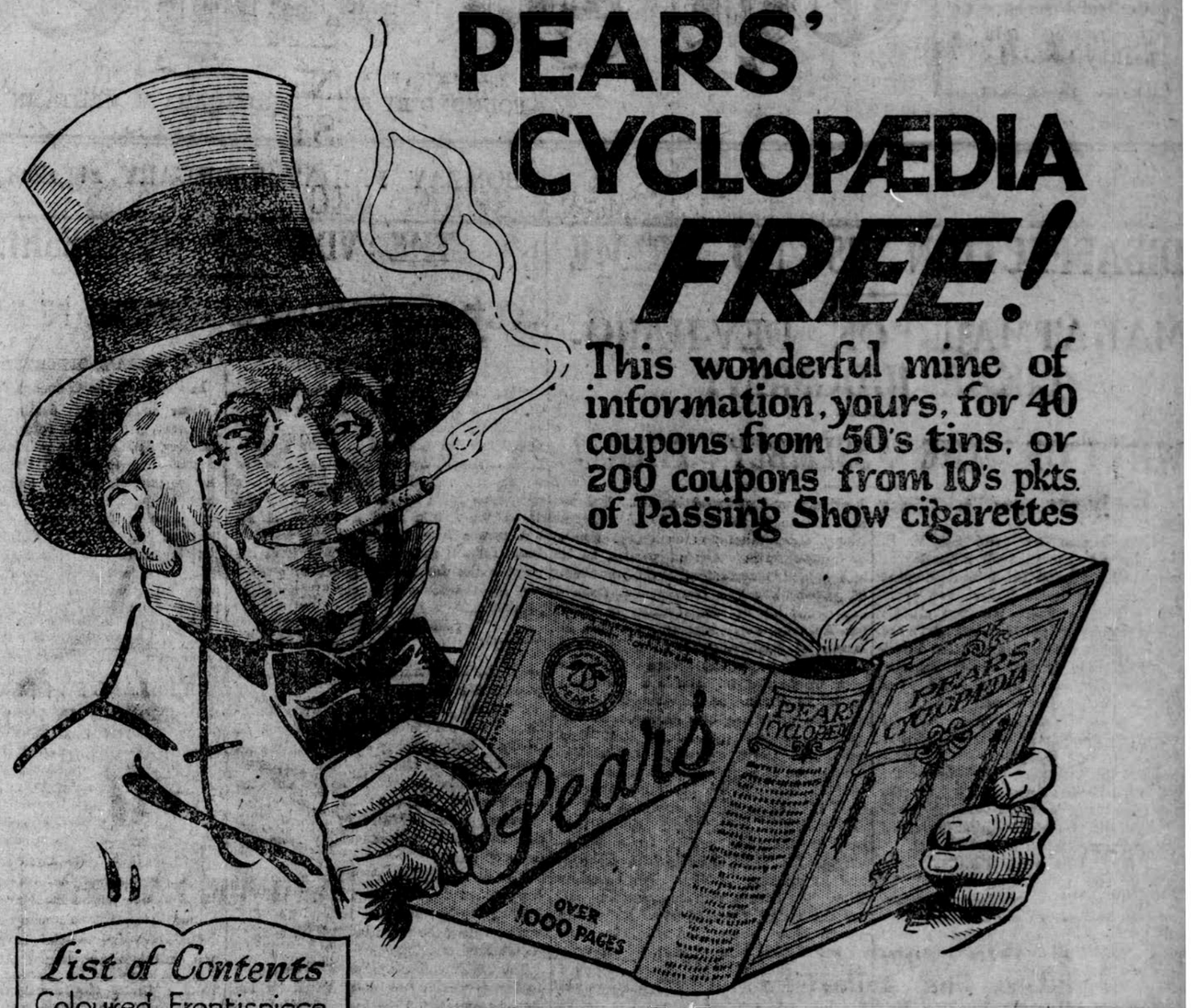
After adopting the Directors' report and transacting other business including the re-election of Directors, the meeting terminated.

BUTLER COMMITTEE'S TOUR

VISIT TO BOMBAY.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

As at present arranged the Indian States Enquiry Committee will leave Delhi on the 29th instant and visit Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bombay, Jamnagar and Baroda. They will possibly spend a day at Palanpur. [illegible] the Committee intend visiting Kashmere and possibly Kashmere sometime in April.—A.P.



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Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time it completely recovered and has had any kind of Eruption since."

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DISAFFECTION IS NO CRIME

MAHATMAJI ON DEV-HAROLIKAR JUDGMENT

WHAT OF THE ASSEMBLY THEN?

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Sjt. Shankarrao Dev and Sjt. V. B. Harolikar were convicted the other day at Poona under Section 124-A and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for two years with hard labour. There were two charges against them, waging war against the King (Section 121) and attempting to excite disaffection against the Government established by law in British India (Section 124-A). Sjt. Dev as editor of "Swarajya" wrote the article which was the subject matter of the offence and Sjt. Harolikar was the publisher. I print elsewhere the authorised translation of the offending article as produced before the Court by the prosecution. Though it admits of improvement, it cannot be called an unfair presentation of the original.

OFFERED NO DEFENCE.

The accused will not be defended by counsel though free assistance was volunteered by Dadasaheb Karandikar and other lawyers of distinction. Friends advised them to be defended. They were told that everybody nowadays sought legal advice without any slur being cast on them. But these non-co-operators were adamant. They did not care what others did. They were non-co-operators on principle and therefore did not wish to listen to any advice based on prudential considerations. I knew Sjt. Dev in Yeravda. He with Sjt. Dastane had undertaken a severe fast from which it was difficult for me to wean them. I tender my congratulations to these friends on their firmness in abiding by their own convictions. For I am convinced that of such will the Kingdom of Swaraj be made. They have undoubtedly brought Swaraj nearer by their crystal-like sacrifice. Let no one think that such solitary individual sacrifice has no place in national up-building, or that it does not produce great consequences. Indeed it is the purest sacrifice alone that will count in the end. It lays the surest and the purest foundation of Swaraj.

DISAFFECTION, A NECESSITY.

The article is undoubtedly written to promote disaffection against the existing Government. To promote such disaffection is the bounden duty of every nationalist. Every Congressman is I hope an avowed enemy of the existing Government. We have no quarrel with men, but if we are worthy of Swaraj we must destroy the existing system of Government by all legitimate and peaceful means. The recent debate in the Assembly on the Statutory Commission was an object lesson in disaffection in which all parties, be it said to their eternal credit, whole-heartedly joined. The late Harchandrai Vishandas risked his life in travelling to Delhi for the sake of registering his vote in favour of disaffection. One daily comes across stronger articles than Dev's in point of disaffection. His is a reasoned appeal to Hindus and Musalmans to disown the protection of a Government that enslaves the country and if fight they must, fight fairly, squarely, honourably. I have read the article more than once and whilst I may not use the same language there is nothing in the argument that I cannot adopt. A prejudiced critic may cavil at the verse quoted from Mahabharat. But read together with the context its meaning is clear. We have no King. We have a rule masquerading under the sacred name of law. Rulers are many. They come and go. The rule abides. But it is a corrupt, mischievous, soul-destroying rule which has to be ended at any cost. The cost that Dev and people like him are prepared to pay has to be consistent with their creed of non-violence. They seek to establish the rule of real law not by killing other people, however misguided or cruel they may be, but by being themselves killed if need be in the attempt. This is the necessary limitation imposed upon them by their very conception of Swaraj. It is therefore most difficult for me to understand why these two innocent workers were singled out for prosecution, or shall I call it, persecution. If they are fit for imprisonment, Lala Lajpatrai and company are surely fit for transportation, if nothing worse. If it be said that the Assembly gives members privileges for statutory crimes which ordinary mortals outside do not enjoy, there is then perhaps no one who is guilty of such calculated and deliberate disaffection towards the "Government established by law" as I am. The whole of my being is worked in order to achieve the destruction of this Government and to that end to spread disaffection as wide as possible, and I think I can lay a fair claim to having a somewhat larger audience than Dev and Harolikar. But real consistency, justice and courage are hardly to be expected of Governments that are based upon exploitation sustained by violence.

THE VOW OF SWADESHI.

In the name of God and with my countrymen present here as witnesses, I vow until Swaraj is attained I shall not use British cloth. I shall use Swadeshi cloth. So help me God.

BRITISH MOTIVE!

"We did not conquer India for the benefit of the Indians. I know it is said in missionary meetings that we conquered India to raise the level of the Indians. That is cant. We conquered India as the outlet for the goods of Great Britain. We conquered India by the sword and by the sword we should hold it.....I am not such a hypocrite as to say, we hold India for the Indians. We hold it as the finest outlet for British goods in gener and for the Lancashire cotton goods in particular."

SIR W. JOYNSON-HICKS.

INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

In course of the Commons debate on the Labour amendment, dealing with unemployment, Mr. Clynes referring to cotton industry declared that political policy had a good deal to do with the loss of Lancashire markets in India and China. Japanese competition could not alone altogether account for the huge decline of exports of cotton cloth to China. He urged the Government to make an impartial enquiry to ascertain how far the threatened wage reduction could make any contribution to the cheaper production or better markets.

S. G. VELINKER.

A PEN PICTURE.

I shall excuse myself in the words of G. B. Shaw. "I am well aware that I do not express myself with exact ability. Ladies and gentlemen have that power over words that they can always say what they mean, but a common man like me can't."

Hobbes says "Words are wise men's counters; they do but reckon by them: but they are the money of fools" and according to Heine, "The arrow belongs not to the archer when it has once left the bow; the sword no longer belongs to the speaker when it has once passed his lips, especially when it has been multiplied by the press."

A picture rises before my eyes of Velinker as a Police Court Pleader in the early days. In white pyjamas sitting at his table in a small room in his house in the early morning smoking a cigarette and surrounded by ten to twenty men a few of them respectable and unwillingly dragged to the Police Court, the rest varying from pick-pockets to robbers blackmailers and habitual criminals; it was a treat to see Velinker dealing with each one of them, the anxiety on the face of each t[o] [g]et a promise from Velinker to att[end] the particular case, and the sigh[t] of relief when the promise was [g]iven and the throw[ing] out a[t] [a]ny

dous, his work as efficient as it could be. his clients had implicit faith in him and he was sought after because of his ungrudging hard work. His relations with the Police Court Bench were very pleasant. He knew the idiosyncrasies of the Magistrates and he could tell you with an unerring judgment what would happen in a particular case before a partnicular Magistrate.

His ambition then was and he made no secret of it amongst his friends that as soon as he had made a certain sum of money he would retire and make up for the years of hard work and drudgery by a life of ease and comfort. Later when he had made more than his limit he changed his mind as he probably felt

"Work is my recreation,
The play of faculty; a delight like that
Which a bird feels in flying, or a fish
In darting through the water—
Nothing more."

or

"To bliss unknown my loft soul aspires
My lot unequal to my vast desires."

He went to England, got called to the Bar and came back. His spasmodic attempts to get into Original Side practice proved fruitless, and for some time he had to rest content with a resumption of his Police Court practice. Then came his op[por]tunity and he has to-day established [him]self a leading criminal lawyer in [the] Presidency.

[HI]S LIKE A HORSE.

[Po]ssed of the legal acumen [of] Jeneral or Sir Chimanlal [So]ciety and sparks of [hi]s eloquence and ad[mi]rable devotion to

Eldon he has worked like a horse to succeed as a lawyer.

But there is a difference between Velinker of the old Police Court days and of to-day. With growing success he has become impersonal and treats the parties as mere pawns in the game. To the unfortunate accused Velinker as prosecuting Counsel appears as "a stony adversary, incapable of pity, void and empty from any dram of mercy."

I have known him refusing in the old days to act for the complainant and defending the accused and to-day we find him accepting the prosecution brief against K. F. Nariman.

The way Velinker works up his case even to-day is worthy to be emulated by the junior members of the bar. He reads the Brief from page to page, even if he has to burn midnight oil over it, and makes copious notes with references and cross-references to the Brief and to the law applicable to the facts of the case.

His work as the President of the Tribunal of Appeal was satisfactory and his commentary on the Law of Land Acquisition bears an eloquent testimony to the time and labour he has devoted to that subject.

His appointment on the Special Tribunal at Ahmedabad in the stormy days of political life might have been due not entirely to his ability and standing as a criminal lawyer but also to his being able to say "I am not a Politician and my other habits are good."

ALL BRIEFS AND NO POLITICS.

Apart from his profession Velinker has no other interests in life worth the name. He has kept studiously aloof from the Politics and from all other controversial subjects.

It could be said of him that "he'd been true to one party—an' that is himself."

"He asks what most in life is worth his care,
Looks in the glass, and finds the answer there."

In the old days he was the moving spirit of the Hindu Gymkhana as one of its Honorary Secretaries and his recreation was an hour spent at the Gymkhana every evening.

Now the Hindu Gymkhana is forgotten and forsaken by him. The Bar Gymkhana has taken its place.

May we not ask him

"Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?"

.....

Tricumdas Dwarkadas in "Bombay Law Journal."

"ENGLAND'S EDUCATIONAL POLICY IN INDIA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged to you if you will kindly publish this letter in your paper. I have been working on the revision of my book "England's Educational Policy in India" but I am greatly handicapped by the fact that I do not have the latest material from home except the Government reports. So many small pamphlets, books and articles have been written on the subject that I think it is absolutely necessary for me to get some of them. Under the circumstances, I am approaching the readers of your papers and writers of such papers and books to send me a copy of their work. I will promise to return the same to them if they so desire or pay postal expenses or price of the book. In fact, I will do anything I can do within reasonable limits.

There are many books written by provincial writers dealing only with the provinces they live in. I need that type of information also even though I am writing the book from the all-India point of view. I am in bad need of the latest information—statistical and otherwise—concerning the various Native States, especially of the progressive ones like Mysore, Baroda, Hyderabad and others. I receive full co-operation from every place I apply for except from the people of my country. Many of our State (Native) officials did not even condescend to acknowledge receipt of my letters, let alone supplying the information asked for. Under the circumstances I am depending upon the readers of your paper, especially those that are interested in education.

The book will deal, besides the phases I have already included therein, with the question of national education, the prevalent systems of education in some important countries, and a careful analysis of educational system and facilities in this country.

Trusting to receive the co-operation asked for and thanking you in anticipation of your valuable support,—Yours, etc.

V. V. OAK.

BUFFALO SHED AT MAHIM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The residents of Mahim are greatly alarmed at learning that arrangements are being made to put up a buffalo shed on the vacant plot of ground situated between the two rows of Municipal huts, originally built as a Health Camp, and facing the railway lines. Adjoining this plot is the property of the Church of St. Michael. About half a dozen medical men reside in its vicinity, and they would strongly object to a buffalo shed being put up in their midst. The old buffalo sheds, now cut up into two parts by the new road leading from the Victoria Church up to the railway lines have been a great nuisance to the people. Swarms of mosquitoes breed at these sheds and are a source of great danger to the health of the residents. Besides, the sewage from these are allowed to collect on the low land adjoining the railway lines and to contaminate the waters of the tank near it. Late at night and early in the morning the air is fouled by the obnoxious gases emanating from the sewage, and the strong stench (that of hydrogen sulphide) is simply unbearable. It is a matter of great surprise that though the town-planners cut up this road more than five years back, the owners of these buffalo sheds have not yet been asked to quit; and now to make matters worse, they are going to have another buffalo shed! Will the town-planners and the Health Officer take the necessary steps? Failing them, will the Municipal Corporators who have been elected by the rate-payers of this Ward, move this matter in the Corporation.—Yours, etc.,

MELICUS.

Mahim, Feb. 14.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy laying the foundation stone of the Servants of India Society's Aryabushan and Dnyanprakash presses in Poona.
Photo by M. V. Apte, Poona.

SPIRITUAL ELEMENT LACKING

EDUCATION IN THE U. S. A.

MR. K. S. VAKIL'S IMPRESSIONS

Mr. K. S. Vakil, M. Ed., I.E.S., Educational Inspector, Northern Division, who has just returned from an extensive American tour, gives the following impressions about education in the U. S. A.:—

It is difficult for one, during a long and hurried tour through a foreign land and necessarily short visits to its educational institutions of various types, to form clear and definite ideas of its diverse educational activities. I will, however, record here some of my general impressions of American education.

The first thing that struck me as most remarkable in America was the generous financial provision made for the education of the mass of the people everywhere in the United States. The different States as well as the Federal Government and the entire body of the American people appear to look upon education as a religious obligation which they must carry out regardless of the cost it involves. They are generally ready to receive and consider favourably ever-increasing demands made by it on their financial resources, being anxious to provide the very best educational training for their rising generation. Such unbounded faith in education is hardly noticeable in any other part of the world. The fine buildings and equipment provided for schools, colleges, and universities so as to enable them to pursue their manifold activities in class-rooms, libraries, laboratories, museums, gymnasia, and play-grounds, no less than the very highly trained and highly paid staff of directors, principals, professors, demonstrators, and teachers appointed to supervise them, bear ample testimony to their devotion to education.

LIBRARY STUDY.

Another thing that attracted my attention was the free though well-ordered atmosphere pervading educational institutions visited by me. The directors, the professors, the teachers were there not to impose their views, opinions, or teaching on their assistants, students, or pupils but to give friendly direction and guidance as and when sought. This change in the attitude of teachers towards their work which is a recent development appears to have considerably influenced learners' attitude towards learning which they are now beginning to look upon not so much as a task imposed on them by someone else arrogating higher authority to himself as one undertaken by themselves of their own free will or choice. Thus, the pupils are now in a position to express themselves freely and without restraint. This change appears to have enlivened the whole educational atmosphere and transformed what often used to be dull mechanical routine on teachers' part and passive and insipid learning on pupils' part into an active process of learning or self-teaching, going on without any undue interference on the part of teachers, who are there to direct, not to dominate, to serve, not to command. The library study which has in recent years come to be treated as part of the daily school-work of the pupils appears to assist this process of self-teaching considerably, apart from the spirit of self-help, self-reliance, and research which it engenders in pupils from an early age—a spirit which, as it spreads with the spread of the practice of library study in schools, is bound to produce a robust race of reliant research workers.

NO ALLEGIANCE TO TEXT-BOOKS.

The next thing that impressed me as indicative of a great advance was the sound knowledge and up-to-dateness of teachers in their own subjects coupled with a desire to remain well posted in them. This manifestly enhances their value to their pupils as guides in their work. They are now in a position to shake off their old servile allegiance to the text-books and go beyond their narrow limits. They do not follow the set text-book method in their work; they work out and determine their own plan and follow it.

The teachers also seemed to me to be desirous how to extend their work beyond the precincts of their class-rooms—to the library, laboratory, demonstration room, museum, school garden, and the like. This naturally tends to free the schools from their old fetters and makes for reality in teaching and learning.

PARTNERS IN EDUCATION.

Another very welcome feature was also noticeable, viz., the growing tendency of teachers to treat their pupils as rational beings, not as silly things to be unceremoniously brushed aside. They now patiently listen to their questions and take pains to answer them to their satisfaction; seek their co-operation in school management and in the organisation of play-ground and allied activities; consult and respect their collective opinion.

Equally remarkable is the response which the pupils make to this change in their treatment. They have begun to co-operate heartily with the teachers in all school activities and to feel intimately concerned in maintaining and strengthening the discipline, position, and prestige of their shhools and in building up their traditions. They have begun to govern themselves, relieving their teachers of the odious task of governing them and setting them free for the pleasanter work of guiding them in all their healthy educational activities and for higher work. Verily, the child appears to be slowly but surely coming into his own.

SPIRITUAL ELEMENT LACKING.

One important element, however, I found conspicuous by its absence in American education, viz., the spiritual element which gives broad-minded sympathy, makes for the ennobling of the soul, and brings mental contentment and peace. Streams of industrially efficient men and women well able to increase the material wealth of their country are flowing out from American schools, colleges, and universities every year, but comparatively few imbued with that Catholic spirit which would readily knock down barriers that divide the different sections of the population of the U. S. A. and would look beyond the American coast line and treat all foreign races and peoples as members of the same human family to which they themselves belong. The absence of this spirit appears to explain in a very large measure the unfair treatment meted out to the negro section of the citizenry of the U. S. A. and to all foreigners who are not white in colour.

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